

## Current Events

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

**DICTATOR PANGALOS** of Greece was smacking his lips after negotiating a slice of baklava when a subject stood up, at his table and drawing a revolver proceeded to reduce the population of Greece by one dictator. Unfortunately for the Malthusian devotees and the food supply, the gunman was cut short in the middle of his act and Pangalos called for a cup of Turkish coffee. A dictator's job in Europe is almost as hazardous as that of a bootlegger in Chicago. A few weeks ago the Spanish dictator was receiving the cheers of the multitude when a sharp dagger flew by his ear and stuck in his automobile. What happened to Mussolini's nose is a matter of recent history. Oh yes, those lads are popular—with sharpshooting citizens.

THE future of Great Britain as a capitalist power is shrouded in gloom according to several capitalist writers. Some believe that Britain's star is waning. They point to her large unemployed army and to her dwindling foreign market. Dr. Alfred Pearce Dennis, Vice Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission gives his views on the subject in a recent issue of the New York Times.

BRITAIN produces less food today than at any time since the Norman conquest. Cheap food for the workingman rather than a decent living for the farmer is the basis of British economy in this century says the doctor. But an English workingman who happens to read the Doc's article will wonder where he bought his food while in England. Food is anything but cheap in England today. Native grown grain once fed 24,000,000 Britons; now it nourishes only 8,000,000. Britain spends over \$600,000,000 yearly on imported foodstuffs, an increase of \$50,000,000 during the last two years.

THIS sounds bad but the worst is yet to come. Exports of cotton piece goods have shrunk from seven billion square yards in 1913 to less than four and half billion yards in 1925. The Indian government has imposed a higher tariff on the import of cotton goods and is setting about organizing its own industry by the purchase of textile machinery. The Orientals in the past have been the best customers of British cotton goods but instead of an annual three-shirt ration they are now getting along on two. In addition to this new economic policy other factors detrimental to British trade are, the loss of markets in Russia, Central Europe and Turkey and the high price of raw cotton fibre.

THE coal industry on which the supremacy of British industrialism was reared is now in a bad state. Coal exports have declined in the last decade from 80 millions to 52 million tons. Those were the figures in 1925. Since then a strike of coal miners has taken place and is still on without any prospect of immediate settlement. This means a terrific loss to British industry. In addition to all these calamities there is the problem of facing European and American competition. The British chemist is no match for the German laboratory says Doctor Dennis. Well, this is good time to pop the question for the umpteenth time: "Who won the war?"

IN the production of steel, France, Germany and the United States are now leading England, the U. S. producing five or six times as much as Britain. The giant Franco-German steel trust recently formed puts the finishing touch to Britain's former preeminence in this industry. Britain is obliged to import 5,000,000 tons of foreign ore annually. The continental trust has iron and coal in close proximity. Despite this dark picture Dr. Dennis is not hopeless of England's recovery. But the empire is on the wane. George Harvey, former ambassador to the court of St. James declared that England was a splendid corpse and worthy of a tear.

## MEXICAN LABOR CHIEF FLAYS CHURCH; BLAMES CATHOLICS FOR BRITISH GENERAL STRIKE FLOP

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, August 10.—Charging that the catholic church has been the principal agency of oppression of Mexican laboring classes for centuries past, Secretary of Industry and Labor Luis N. Morones made a bitter attack upon the catholic church, during a debate upon the merits of the present religious controversy.

Secretary Morones severely censured the Knights of Columbus for their resolution, enacted in the Philadelphia conference, demanding that President Coolidge intervene in the Mexican religious crisis.

Morones charged that the catholics were partially responsible for the frustration of the recent general strike in England. Cardinal Bourne denouncing the strikers as rebels and traitors to god and the king.

## POINCARÉ MAJORITY VOTE OVER THE LEFT

### French Approve, While Cal Condemns, "Tiger"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Aug. 10.—When the senate and the chamber of deputies, meeting jointly as the national assembly at Versailles, convened today, the Communists and socialists sought to block the Poincaré government's program of a financial dictatorship advanced under cover of establishing a sinking fund for redemption of national defense bonds, by introducing a measure limiting the powers of the senate.

M. Desclaux, presiding officer and president of the senate who supports the Poincaré government, put the question, involving a ruling that only the government program be discussed. The vote supporting Poincaré's cabinet was 691 to 175 against.

Deputies Applaud "Tiger."

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The letter of Georges Clemenceau to Coolidge in which the "Tiger," so-called, attacks the financial imperialist policy of the United States as "out-Shylocking Shylock," was enthusiastically received in the lobbies of the chamber of deputies. One hundred deputies of the union republican parties held a special meeting to adopt a resolution complimenting Clemenceau.

Former Finance Minister Louis Loucheur said:

Echoes Opinion.

"Clemenceau's letter is an echo of French public opinion. It is absolutely representative of France."

"A former member of the cabinet remarked:

"The only chance of ratifying the Washington debt agreement now is to dissolve the chamber and hold a general election. And then the new chamber would be just as opposed to ratification as this one."

If Coolidge Won't, Borah Will.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—While the administration is undecided as to whether to give the letter of Clemenceau "silent treatment" or refer it to the treasury for reply, it is indicated in a wire from Senator Borah's Idaho home, that Borah, at least, will have something to say.

Borah has been a vigorous opponent of the administration on the settlement of debts, particularly, the remission of 75 per cent of Italy's debt and a reduction of about 50 per cent of that of France. This likelihood of Borah's independent reply, may put the Coolidge administration in the position of being forced to answer before Borah may give an unofficial broadside that French opinion will take as official in the absence of any other.

Seeks No Revision, Says Embassy.

The French embassy waves the letter aside with the statement that Clemenceau doesn't represent the French government, which, the embassy says is not going to ask any revision of the agreement.

Coolidge Incensed.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Aug. 10.—President Coolidge showed by his "unofficial" utterances that he is highly incensed at Clemenceau's letter. More unofficial threats of "ruin of French credit" emanated from interviewers.

Coolidge is particularly angry at Clemenceau's comparing the separate peace treaty made with Germany by the United States, to the action of Soviet Russia when Germany's generals on the eastern front compelled the Russians to sign the treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Coolidge feels that this is an "insult." What he will do about it is yet undecided. Secretary Kellogg is coming to the president's summer home soon, and this and the Mexican situation are to receive attention.

Dies of Mine Injuries.

TAYLORSVILLE, Ill., Aug. 10.—Ross Ivy, 28, died here today following injuries received in Peabody Mine at Langley last night. He resided in Hillsboro, Ill., and is survived by a wife and two children.

## French Coal Miners Aid British Strike

LILLE, France, Aug. 10.—Around 4,000 organized coal miners of Northern France have downed tools in answer to the call of the C. G. T. U. (United General Confederation of Labor), issued as practical support of the striking miners of Great Britain.

### British Miners Send Delegation to America



English labor leaders present their appeal to American workers at first hand, for aid in carrying on the British coal mine strike. The delegation, left to right: Joseph Jones, Yorkshire; James Robson, Durham; Ben Tillett, General Council member; Oliver Harris, South Wales; Ellen Wilkinson, M. P.; Paul McKenna, Scotland, and Mrs. James Robson.

## BRITISH AND U. S. ENVOYS IN MEXICO CONFER

### Plans for Concerted Action Discussed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 10.—Concerted action between Great Britain and the United States over the republic's petroleum and alien laws and the religious struggle, is considered the reason for the conference between James R. Sheffield, American ambassador and Edmund O'Key, British minister, held here a few days ago. The latter has already made a protest to Calles.

Sheffield is a bitter enemy of the Mexican government and has given every possible aid and comfort to the reactionary clericals and foreign exploiters. He is considered mainly responsible for the lurid tales of American violent deaths in Mexico. Mexicans observe that if foreign countries were to make representations to the United States government over every one of their nationals killed in the states the Washington administration would have its hands full.

They Backed De La Huerta.

The same elements that formed the backbone of the De La Huerta uprising are now busy among the most backward sections of the peasantry spurring them on to open revolt against the government. Assured that the United States will intervene in their behalf and confident of the assistance of the powerful catholic organizations in the United States, the Mexican hierarchy has thrown caution to the winds and is now openly propagandizing violent resistance to law even in Mexico City. The people are urged to withdraw their money from the banks and refuse to accept paper currency. How long the government can afford to allow this conduct to go unpunished remain to be seen.

The kind of propaganda spread in the villages by the priests beggars (Continued on page 2)

## MINERS VOTE DOWN COMPROMISE

BULLETIN.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The British coal strike seemed farther than ever from settlement today, when the executive of the Miners' Federation announced that the district councils had voted to reject the ecclesiastics' proposals for settlement.

The ecclesiastics' proposals provided for a compromise settlement, and had been favorably received by a delegate conference of the miners. The present vote shows the rank and file of the miners will not permit any compromise.

## DEFENSE CLOSES ITS CASE BEFORE HORTHY COURT

### Prosecution to Present Its Witnesses

BUDAPEST, Hungary, July 20.—(By Imprecor)—The examination of the members of the socialist labor party was brot to an end. The following defendants were examined:

Dr. Heinrich Hajdu, Michael Szabo, Georg Toth, Emil Brecka, Johann Kriesl, Paul Vander, Ladislav Schomann, Josef Beres, Alexander Steinn and Josef Papi.

All the defendants stated that the socialist labor party does not belong to the Third International. The party sent delegates to the International Congress of the Second International in Marseilles, where affiliation of the party to the Second International was applied for. The party demanded that those social democratic leaders, who had concluded the disgraceful agreement with the Count Bethlen government, be expelled from the Second International. The party was also conscious of the fact that it stood at the extreme left wing of the Second International. However that by no means signifies that the socialist labor party is a Communist party. The defendants assert that they steadfastly adhere to the uncompromising class struggle, and that they in the future (Continued on page 2)

## GIRARD STEEL MILL WORKERS OUT ON STRIKE

### Ask \$13 a Ton; Need Union But Denied It

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GIRARD, Ohio, Aug. 10.—Three hundred steel workers at the Bryers mill are on strike, among them some members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union. They say they have been sold out. They demanded \$15 a ton.

At the Atlantic City conference between the companies and the union representatives, both agreed to refer the scale matter to the local lodges. The lodges decided to hold out for \$13. But the company officials and the union accepted the 1925 scale—a "sliding scale" of \$11.38.

Say It's "Outlaw"

The men say the union officials were not authorized to accept this. Most of the strikers are unorganized, but were willing to stick with the organization for \$13. When the whole 300 struck, the Amalgamated called it an "outlaw" strike.

The steel trust earned record profits in 1925; \$48,000,000 in the last quarter alone.

The union has done nothing for the strikers. When the men went out, the union representative, McGinley, came to town, but not to see the strikers. He went to see the company—and then left town!

Progressives Have Program.

A few progressives among the strikers are trying to spread the strike, to get support from all steel workers, and to hold the organization they have during the strike as a permanent basis for compelling the Amalgamated to accept them into the union, where as a left wing along with other such progressives, they can make the union what it ought to be instead of what it is, an obstacle to the organization of the unorganized.

## Jugo-Slavia in Demands on Bulgaria

BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia, August 10.—Jugo-Slavia, says the government organ, Wrems, has demanded of Bulgaria the complete disbandment of the Macedonian comitadjis, or irregulars, who recently have been accused of making raids across the Serbian border. A demand for the extradition of the leaders of the irregulars to Jugo-Slavia and compensation for dependents of the gendarmes killed in recent raids also is made.

# Attack on Soviet Union Masks New War Preparations

By JOHN PEPPER.

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., August 10.—The information broadcast by the world capitalist and social-democratic press of insurrections within the Union of Soviet Republics, of the arrests and attempted assassinations of Soviet leaders, is pure invention.

The false news reports, which have been broadcast the last few days, have, however, an important political significance. They are intended to draw public attention away from new schemes of imperialist adventures on the part of the capitalist powers.

Poland, with the support of Great Britain, is engaged in anti-Lithuanian preparations, and Roumania is concentrating troops in Bessarabia. Thus the capitalist powers are preparing for a new war, which they are seeking to hide under the screen of ridiculous and malicious news reports regarding non-existent uprisings within the Soviet Union.

All is quiet and peaceful within the Soviet Union and the workers and peasants everywhere, more energetically than ever, are proceeding with their tasks of reconstructing and building industry and agriculture, in which tremendous progress has already been made.

## SOVIET FOREIGN OFFICE DENOUNCES TALES AS "RIDICULOUSLY FALSE"

Note.—The International News Service (Hearst) after several days' debauch in spreading wild tales about "disorders" within the Soviet Union, today (August 10) sent out the following dispatch under a Moscow date line:

MOSCOW, Aug. 10.—Reports of widespread disturbances throughout Russia were condemned as "ridiculously false" in a statement issued by the Soviet foreign office today.

"The tales that a military rebellion has broken out in Kronstadt, Leningrad, Ukraine," the statement declared, "that Trotsky was fleeing, or leading an army on Moscow; that Zinoviev has been exiled in Siberia, or is leading an army to attack the Kremlin; that Dzerzhinsky was poisoned or committed suicide; that Dzerzhinsky's house was searched and much hidden treasure found—all these are ridiculously false stories."

"All of them, recently broadcast from Riga, Reval, Warsaw, and Bucharest, indicate that their authors possess imaginative capacities equalled only by their unscrupulous mendacity."

"These campaigns of malicious misstatements have a habit of appearing at moments when the Soviet Union is making progress unpalatable to its enemies."

## PILSUDSKI COHORTS THREATEN POLAND WITH DICTATORSHIP

KIELCE, Poland, August 10.—Threats of carrying the May revolution to its final goal of establishing a dictatorship in Poland with Marshal Josef Pilsudski at its head were made by over 25,000 followers of Pilsudski in the demonstrations of the Strielci (a nationalist riflemen's club) here.

When the sejm meets on September 15 it is declared that either the members must quit peacefully or suffer the forcible dissolution that they were spared during the May revolution.

Pilsudski's dream of forming a Baltic states federation to be used as a buffer state against the Soviet Union was given a hard blow when the Soviet Union declared it would sign treaties with the individual nations but not with an alliance. Pilsudski's proposed conference to effect this plan has been indefinitely postponed. Lithuania has been Poland's stumbling block towards the formation of this anti-Soviet block.

Lithuania has not yet forgotten the taking of Vilna and other important Lithuanian centers. She still has hopes of regaining the territory seized by Poland. Pilsudski is now seeking to effect an alliance with Germany through which she hopes to force Lithuania to enter the Baltic states federation and forget the Vilna incident.

Druses Attack French.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Druses have made a successful attack upon a French column between Saida and Shaiba, killing and wounding 1,600 French, according to reports from Jerusalem to the Central News.

## CIRCULATE PETITION DEMANDING COOLIDGE FREE NEGRO SOLDIERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 10.—A nationwide petition is being circulated thru the nation by the National Equal Rights League demanding that President Calvin Coolidge free the remaining soldiers of the 24th Infantry serving prison terms at Leavenworth.

## Poles Ready to Drive on Lithuania

KOVNO, Lithuania, August 10.—The Lithuanian government has a report that the Poles have concentrated three regiments of Polish shock troops in the vicinity of Svanzani, Lynziana, and Koltoviani. The Lithuanian officials hear that the Poles are actively preparing to stage a new coup d'etat to annex Lithuania to Poland. An unofficial state of war has existed between these countries since Gen. Zeligowski wrested the Vilna corridor from Lithuania in 1920.

## LLOYD GEORGE FEARED LABOR, SAYS KERENSKY

### Reveals Interesting Episode of 1917

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Aug. 10.—In 1917 following the March revolution in Russia, Alexander Kerensky, then head of the provisional government sent two urgent messages to Lloyd George, then premier of Great Britain, requesting an English battleship to transport the Czar and his family to England for their protection. Lloyd George answered:

"I deeply regret, but I am unwilling to provoke deplorable action or reprisal from British labor. Therefore I must refuse to concede your request."

This belated, but none the less interesting, bit of historical information was given today by Kerensky himself in an interview with newspaper men who asked him for his views on the recent wild reports being circulated about revolts and assassinations in the Soviet Union.

Wish Father To Thot.

The interviewers found the counter-revolutionary leader in his modest Paris garret and in what seemed to be a mixed speculative and reminiscent mood. In view of later dispatches that have laid low the frantic announcements from Bucharest and Riga of a national Russian crisis that promised to upset the Soviet power, the following statement of the exiled Kerensky (Continued on page 2)



## BRITISH AND U.S. ENVOYS IN MEXICO CONFER

### Plans for Concerted Action Discussed

(Continued from page 1)  
description. It is below the intellectual level of Voodoo Worship. The church generously donates each village a patron saint. Any action of the authorities against the cunning priests is labelled an insult to the saint. Those saints are usually of the female sex. This saint will punish the whole village for any insult to her according to the priests. She wreaks vengeance on all regardless of who offers her homage. Thus the clergy have the superstitious people frightened into a state of panic.

**Priests in Open Rebellion.**  
That there was more method than madness in the strike of the clergy is indicated in a statement issued by a catholic publicity agency in Mexico. "The work of the priests who are now released from confining church duties, is to carry on the economic boycott against the government," reads one broadside. The same circular says that "Mexico is with the church, but it never has been able to express its national will since the uprising against Porfirio Diaz a decade and a half ago."

The clergy will have as much trouble convincing the peasants that Diaz was their friend as the Russian emigres have in inducing the Russian peasants to fight for the restoration of czarism.

The women of the wealthy classes are even condescending to move among the poor and inviting them to join in the fight against the government. Claims are made that "four score catholic women have forsaken society and are doing volunteer work for the church." Similar stories were spread in England during the general strike when lords, dukes and knights were reported running trains and doing other kinds of strikebreaking duty.

### Silver is Discounted.

Some apprehension has been caused by the fact that silver is now discounted at four percent, in contrast to the rate of one percent which has prevailed for several months. Although merchants are alarmed at this situation bankers declared today that the gradually increasing discount of the silver peso during recent weeks is due to the withdrawal of approximately 70,000,000 gold pesos from circulation for the creation of a gold reserve in the recently established government banks. The gold has been replaced to a small degree by paper issues and to a larger degree by silver, thus disturbing the ratio between gold and silver.

### Suspicion Aroused.

WASHINGTON, D. C. August 10. — While the state department denies any intention to intervene in the struggle between the Mexican government and the catholic church there is a general feeling that Sheffield's return may produce a different atmosphere.

It is pointed out that the administration spokesmen have not disavowed the rumors of intended interference in the matter of oil and anti-alien land laws.

### Depression Accentuated.

The department of commerce is informed by its Mexican agent that business depression has been accentuated by the catholic boycott. Mexican representatives here however say that reports of commercial decline have been greatly exaggerated. Catholics are not going to cut off their noses to spite their/pocketbooks, they assert, no matter how willing they may be to give lip-loyalty to Rome.

### German Catholics For Reaction.

BERLIN, Aug. 10. — German catholic societies have promised moral support to the Mexican clergy in their rebellion against the government.

### Chileans Support Calles.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 10. — Chilean workers and intellectual radicals in a monster mass meeting held here, unanimously voted to support Calles in the government's struggle against the catholic church. The vast crowd listened attentively to Eduardo Hays, Mexican minister, tell the story of the conflict and its historical background.

The Mexican clerical revolt may cause a revival of anti-catholic propaganda throughout the southern republics.

### Battered Steamers In Port.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 10. — Two steamers, victims of the recent hurricane arrived here today for repairs. They are the Roman Prince, and the Baluchistan. Two of the crew of the latter were removed to a hospital when the vessel docked.

## POINCARÉ GOVERNMENT REPRESENTS UNITY OF BIG AND SMALL CAPITAL



Frantic over the state of financial collapse enveloping France all the right parties have combined under the leadership of the country's foremost militarist and imperialist, Poincaré, the "war president," in an effort to stave off total destruction. The only solution that the premier, shown above, has to offer is a financial dictatorship, which he is now occupied in putting off at a meeting of the national assembly at Versailles.

## RED-BAITING HERALD-TRIBUNE GETS HARD RAP

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The New York World in the following editorial of Aug. 5 takes issue with the "findings" of the Herald Tribune which published an article attacking Victory Playgroup as a Red training ground:

### Red Menace at Passaic.

"In the best fee-fi-fum style a staff correspondent prints in the Herald Tribune a description of the horrendous red activities among the Passaic school children. Stripped of adjectives and innuendoes, the fact appears as follows: A Victory Playgroup has been organized for children by the strikers' United Front Committee. The avowed object is to keep the youngsters out of the strike area and give them wholesome lunches. There are counselors of radical aspect about—one girl wears knickerbockers and bobbed hair! The youngsters have the unspeakable wickedness to act as if they sympathized with their parents in the hard-fought battle.

"Now, this is calculated to send a thrill of horror down all 100 per cent American spines. But to the ordinary thoughtful citizen, satisfied to be a 99.44 per center, it is not quite so convincing and raises certain questions. Which does more to manufacture reds—a Weisbord, or an industry which pays adult workers \$14, \$16, \$20 or \$22 a week? Which converts the more people to radicalism—inflammatory literature, or mills which take immigrant mothers and work them at machines all night after they have done housework most of the day?

"Just how much patriotism is inspired by city and county governments which deny workers the right to free speech and free assemblage and attempt by wholesale arrests to break down their strike? Does a community which never lifted a finger to supply free playgrounds, supervised play and nourishing lunches to the pathetic children of the Passaic tenements have any right to yell 'Red' when the strikers furnish these benefits themselves? In short, what is Americanism, anyway?"

## Family Is Wiped Out by Lightning Fire

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Aug. 10. — Fire caused by a bolt of lightning wiped out a family of five at Clifton Mills, W. Va., a remote settlement in the mountains 20 miles south of here, according to word received here today.

## WORKERS PARTY PLEDGES SUPPORT TO CALLES IN FIGHT ON CHURCH

The Workers Party of America today addressed the following telegram to President Calles of Mexico:

Plutarco E. Calles,  
President of the Republic,  
National Palace, Mexico City, Mexico.

Workers (Communist) Party pledges wholehearted support in struggle against combined offensive of Rome and Wall Street. Latest note regarding oil and land laws clearly reveals imperialist maneuver. We urge acceptance railroad workers' demands permitting unified revolutionary resistance to Mexico's enemies. We are firmly convinced that guarantee for success of struggle against reaction and imperialism is in organization and activity of Mexican workers and peasants. We will do all in our power to rally American workers to Mexico's support.

Central Executive Committee, Workers (Communist) Party,  
C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary.

## Lloyd George Feared the British Workers, Kerensky Reveals

(Continued from page 1)

takes on the appearance of the wish being father to the thought:  
"Courageous bands of exiles have infiltrated into Russia and have been steadily rousing the people, who are now about to speak out loudly and boldly."

### The Kronstadt Sailors.

For in the next breath, Kerensky said, "The recent reports of revolts have been greatly exaggerated. The sailors at Kronstadt are always nourishing some resentment and they are in perpetual ferment, so their revolt must be greatly discounted."

Kerensky is competent to speak about the sailors of Kronstadt. It was they who constituted the shock troops of the revolution in November, 1917, that forced him to flee and placed power in the hands of the workers and peasants.

### Hope Cools.

Like all emigres, Kerensky is hopeful. But it is no longer the hope of the swashbuckling days of counter-revolutionary invasions when the armies of Yudenitch, Kolchak and Wrangel were in the field. It is much more mild mannered. These days the emigres, at least those of the Kerensky type, like to talk about some sort of vague alliance with "moderate elements" of Communism.

This is their last straw. As Kerensky put it in today's interview, "The monarchy is gone forever, because czarism to every peasant means abandonment of his land and property to the descendants of Nicholas. No grand duke is popular in Russia. What will succeed Communism will be, in my opinion, an alliance between the most moderate elements of Communism, now silent, and the popular or social revolutionary element."

### Tolstol is Patron Saint.

When asked about his particular brand of "socialism," Kerensky was quick to say: "I don't represent the Marxist element of socialism. If we have a patron saint it is Tolstol." And so, with that, this "leader," whose followers are to be found only in handbills in Paris cafes and London tea rooms, turned silent to speak next when enterprising news agencies shall again decide to circulate a sizzling story about the collapse of the soviets.

## Pols Point with Pride to Powwowing Pythians

The thirty-fourth biennial convention of the Knights of Pythias opened here today with 20,000 members from many parts of the United States and Canada in attendance. The delegates were welcomed to Chicago by Mayor William Dever and U. S. Senator Charles S. Deneen, following which routine business occupied the convention.

## ASSESSMENT PAYMENT LIST GROWS

THE list of the nuclei which have reported their collection of the United Labor Ticket Assessment is still going upward. A few more lists like that which follows will raise the number of nuclei which have reported up to the 50 per cent mark.

The following nuclei sent in their settlement during the past few days:

Bronx, N. Y.—Intl. Branch No. 1.....	\$10.00
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Shop Nucleus No. 6.....	3.50
Long Island City, N. C.—Intl. Branch No. 1.....	18.00
Philadelphia, Pa.—Street Nucleus No. 2.....	10.00
New York, N. Y.—2A F2.....	4.00
Newark, N. J.—Street Nucleus No. 2.....	4.50
Utica, N. Y.—Street Nucleus No. 1.....	3.50
West Brownsville, Pa.—Shop Nucleus No. 1.....	5.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Shop Nucleus No. 7.....	1.00
Toledo, Ohio—Street Nucleus No. 401.....	3.00
Yorkville, Ohio—Shop Nucleus No. 101.....	5.00
Detroit, Mich.—Street Nucleus No. 4.....	1.50
Detroit, Mich.—Shop Nucleus No. 5.....	5.00
Detroit, Mich.—Street Nucleus No. 1.....	10.00
Chicago, Ill.—Street Nucleus No. 23.....	1.00
Kenosha, Wis.—Shop Nucleus No. 2.....	2.00
Kenosha, Wis.—Shop Nucleus No. 2.....	3.50
Kenosha, Wis.—Street Nucleus No. 1.....	6.50
Chicago, Ill.—Shop Nucleus No. 20.....	5.00
Chicago, Ill.—Street Nucleus No. 32.....	10.00
West Allis, Wis.—Shop Nucleus No. 1.....	5.00
Hurley, Wis.—Intl. Branch No. 1.....	5.00
New York Mills, Minn.—Street Nucleus No. 2.....	5.00
Omaha, Neb.—Street Nucleus No. 1.....	4.00
Berkeley, Cal.—Street Nucleus 1-4B.....	7.00
Oakland, Cal.—Street Nucleus No. 2.....	2.00
Boston, Mass.—Intl. Branch No. 2.....	3.50

A 50 per cent settlement by the nuclei is not enough. The list must grow faster. The goal is a 100 per cent settlement by August 15. Every nuclei which received the stamps must insist that the secretary complete this job during the present week and make his remittance to the National Office. That is the only kind of work for a Communist Party.

## The Disorders Are All Outside Soviet Borders, Truth Finally Reveals

By J. LOUIS ENQDAHL.

### "SUMMER fiction!"

That is the way that Moscow has finally disposed of the "malicious fakes" manufactured and published by the capitalist press over the world these past few days concerning alleged "disorders" within the borders of the Workers' Republic.

Moscow hit upon a phrase that will be understood in our backward America. American fiction is light and frothy at the best, even in the coldest winter. The most intellectually laggard mind must have his brain tickled at all seasons of the year. But there must be a thrill to it, or many thrills, the more the better. This must especially be true of "summer fiction," a major national necessity right now.

Evidently the kept press editors had concluded that "sex appeal" had lost its punch, that the detective story was becoming too tame, and that other fiction forms were lacking sufficient kick. "Trudie" Ederle, swimming the channel, was the sensation of but one day. The tale of "Who is going to fight Jack Dempsey?" has been worn threadbare. The baseball season is going stale. Sen. Reed's slush fund investigation has played itself out. No excitement on the whole monotonous horizon. A new wrinkle had to be put into America's "summer fiction" for the season of 1928. So the editors finally hit upon another Bolshevik scare as their only salvation. They had used it before. They joined in the common acclaim, "Try it again!"

There is some significance to the fact that the wildest tales were manufactured and given elaborate space, with scare headlines, in the Hearst press. It shrieked so loudly that the rest of the employers' press, even some sections that try to cling to a semblance of truth, began screaming along with it. It became the wildest sort of orgie.

### But the storm is over.

Thousands of miles of newspaper, streaking thru hungry rotary presses like sheet lightning, have spread their weird tales for nothing. Rivers of cloudy ink have flowed in vain. The atmosphere clears once more. The sun shines again and according to the headlines themselves, "Russia is serene!" It may be that the kept press automatically lived up to its usual traditions in furnishing the usual "happy ending." In this case it was inevitable. No other ending was possible, as has already been pointed out in these columns, for there was never anything unusual transpiring in the Union of Soviet Republics. The last chapter, as the Associated Press was forced to send it out to its clients, with the headline as it appeared in one of the Chicago Hearst sheets, is published herewith. Hardly any additional comment is necessary. It is a confession of error that workers will do well to remember.

### But that isn't all.

As the cable from John Pepper, at Moscow, published on another page points out, the disorders were and are outside and not within the Soviet borders. It was under cover of the "Bolshevik scare," which the American press used for its own purposes, that reaction was seeking to carry forward its evil designs in Eastern Europe. The clash between Poland and Lithuania is becoming more acute. England is trying to advance her interests along the shores of the Baltic. At the same time the war drums beat in the Balkans, as has already been pointed out. Roumania, of the white terror, in addition to joining with Yugo-Slavia and Greece against Bulgaria, concentrates her troops against restless Bessarabia. These are facts that cannot be hidden behind any Anti-Soviet barrage, no matter how carefully it is laid down.

### We repeat again, the disorders are not within the Union of Soviet Republics.

There the workers and peasants are busier than ever building the new social order. All the dangers are from without. The danger to Soviet Rule is right here in the United States, among workers lulled into deep slumber by the narcotic influence of "summer fiction," whether it deals with fake tales of alleged industrial prosperity at home or the "justice" of Wall Street's policies abroad. The attack on Soviet Rule originates in capitalist countries. It is the duty of workers and farmers in all countries, especially in the United States, to overcome this attack and eliminate its source by establishing workers' rule everywhere.

### Six Lose Lives in Fated British Sub

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Six lives were lost when the submarine H-29 sunk in Devonport harbor yesterday, the admiralty announced today. Salvaging of the submarine is progressing.

## NEBRASKANS IN HOT BATTLE FOR AND AGAINST KLAN

### Ku Klux Klan Leads for "White Mule"

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 10.—Nebraskans cast their votes today to show their sentiments toward the two issues which have made of the present primary campaign one of the bitterest in the political history of the state—the Ku Klux Klan and prohibition.

Practically all the candidates are lined up either with the Klan and prohibition or else out and out wets and Klan enemies.

Ex-governor Charley Bryan and Vice-presidential nominee in 1924 has no opposition on the democratic ticket. Governor Adam McMuilen, republican, was regarded as almost certain to be re-nominated.

### Ohio Goes to Polls.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 10.—With the county greatly interested in the outcome, Ohio voters today went to the polls in one of the quietest primaries in many years.

Despite perfect weather the vote was expected to be light. The electorate has shown nothing but apathy during the campaign.

Greater interest was manifested in purely local contests, in Cleveland the race for the republican nomination for sheriff overshadowing even the Allen-Pomerene democratic senatorial battle.

### The Codfish State Battle.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 10.—One of the most bitterly contested senatorial fights to be waged in the near future will be the Massachusetts campaign with Senator W. M. Butler, leading the republicans and David I. Walsh, the democrats.

While there is little to choose between the two as far as the working-class are concerned, Walsh is more popular. Butler is the candidate of big business. He is a wealthy mill owner and one of Calvin Coolidge's chief backers.

It is conceded that if Butler loses in Massachusetts Coolidge's chances for winning the republican nomination will go a glimmering.

David I. Walsh, former senator, is a reactionary Roman catholic.

### Struggling for Position.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—Republicans, "insurgent" republicans and democrats are quietly struggling for control of the important committee on privileges and elections which will have jurisdiction over the investigation into the question of the eligibility of Frank H. Smith of Illinois and William S. Vare of Pennsylvania to take their seats in the senate should they be elected at the November polls.

### The Big Task.

The platform of the progressive party of Illinois calls for the elimination of the "boss system" whatever that means. The progressives dwell sorrowfully on the moral turpitude so common today in political life, regret the activities of "selfish utility interests" who seek favors from politicians and decry the conduct of political bosses who employ gunmen to carry elections under threat of the pen, the next time said gunmen get into trouble.

How the progressive party hopes to do this little job of political scavenging without doing away with the economic system on which this political turpitude bases itself is not made clear.

There is nothing progressive about the progressive party except its name. It leaves untouched the essential factors in modern society.

### U. S. Is Big Clothes Dealer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10. — The United States bought and sold clothing and other textile products valued at \$2,165,000,100, during the year ending June 30, the department of commerce announced today.

## "I DON'T LIKE JAIL BUT I HAVE NO FEAR OF GOING TO JAIL AGAIN"—MRS. SADLOWSKI ON HER RELEASE

"Sixty days in jail has not broken my spirit," declared Mrs. Eleanor Sadlowski as she left Cook county jail after serving her sentence for defying "Injunction" Judge Denis E. Sullivan's anti-picketing edict. "The food and the air in that jail are rotten. I'm glad to get out and get some fresh air. But anything this union calls on me to help in another strike to fight another injunction I'll be ready to answer the union's call. I don't like jail, but I also have no fear of going to jail."

Delegations representing the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the John Reed branch of the Young Pioneers, the Northwest Side Mothers' League, the Chicago Branch of the International Labor Defense and her 10-year old son, David, greeted Mrs. Sadlowski with wild cheers and bouquets of beautiful flowers as the warder let her thru the doors of the prison.

## SCANDINAVIAN COUNCIL FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN-BORN WILL MEET MONDAY, AUGUST 30

The third conference of the Scandinavian Council for the Protection of Foreign-born to which fifty Chicago Scandinavian organizations are affiliated, will be held Monday, Aug. 30, 8 p. m. at the Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

## We Mourn the Untimely Death of Comrade Felix Dzerzhinsky

Street Nucleus 202, Workers (Communist) Party,  
881 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.  
S. Holzman, Sec'y.



## DEFENSE CLOSES ITS CASE BEFORE HORTHY COURT

### Prosecution to Present Its Witnesses

(Continued from page 1.)

continue to fight reformism and opportunism with all the means at their disposal.

#### Fear Social Democrats.

Dr. Heinrich Hajdu declared: "I was chairman of the Weapest local section of the social democratic party, the largest local organization of the Hungarian social democracy. In 1923 the Neupst deputy, Emeric Szabo, told several party members that if I and my comrades did not cease our opposition and agitation in the party he would have us interned. We put this down in writing and reported it to the party executive, which despite numerous reminders did not take up the matter.

"I resigned from the social democracy because I hold that the Bethlen government can only be overthrown by a proletarian party standing on the platform of the class struggle, and because I, as a consistent Marxist, could not remain a member of a party which was branded as immoral by the Vienna Commission of the Second International, under the chairmanship of Karl Kautsky.

Michael Szabo stated that the social democratic party went so far in its terror against opposition members that it had scores of opposition workers discharged by their employers.

#### Detectives Torture Prisoners.

Georg Toth testifies that when he was arrested the detective called his mother and his wife prostitutes, and that he was horribly tortured for ten days because he had protested against this. His daughter and his two brothers-in-law were also subjected to torture for days at a time merely because they were relatives of Katherine Haman.

Johann Krieszl, Paul Vander, and Ladislava Schenmann testify that they devoted their attention principally to the organization of the young workers in Hungary. Hungary is the country in which the young workers are exploited in the most frightful manner.

#### Use Schools For Bosses.

As Schenmann said that the Levente Institution only served to stupefy the young workers under the mark of patriotism so that they became willing objects of capitalist exploitation, the president called him sharply to order, and forbade him to touch this point.

Josef Beres had been a member of the social democracy for three years when he went over to the socialist labor party. He left the social democracy party chiefly because the social democratic party remained passive while the meager land reform law was sabotaged by the counter-revolution. As he protested to the party against this, the executive of his trade union had him discharged from the factory in which he had been employed.

Alexander Steinlein is charged by the president with having made a seditious speech in the demonstration of June 1925, in which he attacked the government, the Hapsburgs, the existing system of society, and the social democracy.

Steinlein testified that the rule of the Hapsburgs, the Bethlen government and the Hungarian social democracy have so often stirred up the working masses and in such degree that "I could not add anything thereto."

#### Beat Two Hours Daily.

Josef Pupal declared he was beaten two hours a day for ten days while in police detention. He was beaten with oxide belts on the abdomen, chest and head until he fell unconscious. The attendants then threw water on him until he regained consciousness, then they jumped on his belly until he again fainted.

## French Influence in Roumania



When a French general visits any of the Balkan countries you can rest assured he is there for business. Here we see Gen. Gourand, of the French army, conversing with King Ferdinand of Roumania. France keeps its fingers in the Balkan pie. One reason is that the Balkan states, like the Baltic states, are buffers against the Soviet Union.

## FRENCH SEEK TO BREAK GRIP OF FOREIGN CAPITAL

### Fear German Control of Kuhlmann Firm

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The discovery that German capital had gained control of the French Etalissements Kuhlmann dye concern and chemical works, which are of great importance for the manufacture of dyestuffs and war materials, has caused a number of French senators to introduce a measure in the senate that provides that a French stockholder will have ten votes for every single vote cast by foreign investors.

The step taken by the Kuhlmann Dye company of floating a new \$100,000,000 stock issue to offset German control is being seriously considered by two of the largest metal and mining and refining companies of France. They intend to float a new issue of stock that must be registered with the firm with special inducements for French purchasers and barring to as great an extent as possible foreign investors. Much foreign capital is finding its way into France. The fall of the franc has accelerated the flow of investment capital from nations that have a much more stable currency.

## Workers Kill Fascist Chief, Wound a Black Shirt in Turin Fight

TURIN, Italy, Aug. 10.—When Angelo Binachi, political secretary of the local fascist party, accompanied by a fascist band, attacked a group of anti-fascist workers, they met such an organized resistance that Binachi was killed and another fascist wounded in the battle that followed. The workers escaped.

#### WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

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## DZERZHINSKY LAID TO REST NEAR KREMLIN

### Moscow Workers Mourn Death of Leader

(By Imprecor.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 22.—Today at 6 P. M., the funeral of Comrade Dzerzhinsky took place. It was the most impressive funeral ceremony since the death of Lenin. It bore the stamp of general popular mourning.

Comrades Stalin, Rykov, Bukharin, Trotsky, Kalinin, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Rakovsky and others bore the coffin from the Trade Union House, where Dzerzhinsky had lain in the state, to grave in the Red Square. Countless columns of workers, red army soldiers, schoolboys and girls, as well as representatives of numerous organizations more than filled the huge square and the surrounding streets.

The coffin was placed on a gun carriage in front of Lenin's Mausoleum.

Comrade Rykov, president of the Council of People's Commissaries, opened the meeting. He said that the Soviet state had lost in Dzerzhinsky a very great and talented statesman, whom it had entrusted with the most dangerous, most responsible, and most difficult work for the consolidation of the new order of society, as well as for the development of socialist economy. In Comrade Dzerzhinsky there had passed away a revolutionary who was entirely devoted to the interests of the masses and who enjoyed the respect of enemies and the love of the people.

Comrade Bukharin spoke on behalf of the Communist Party: "Comrade Dzerzhinsky was the most self-sacrificing soldier and a true party leader in all the stages of the revolution. During the civil war he was the standard bearer and sword of the revolution. In the present period he forged our socialist economic system. The Party considered him its noblest knight. He remained this until the end of his life. He resolutely protected the unity of the party, which he considered the necessary prerequisite for the maintenance and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Comrade Remmele on behalf of the Communist International and as representative of the Communist Party of Germany characterized Comrade Dzerzhinsky as an eminent leader of the international proletarian revolution, whose name will go down in history together with the great champions of the emancipation of mankind.

#### At Rest Near Lenin.

After speeches by Comrade Tomski and Woroshiloff, as well as by representatives of the institutions at the head of which Comrade Dzerzhinsky had stood, the coffin was raised and slowly lowered into the grave in the shadow of the Kremlin Wall behind Lenin's Mausoleum to the strains of the Internationale and to the accompaniment of saluting cannon and sirens. The funeral procession marched past the fresh grave with lowered banners until far into the night.

#### New Channel Aspirant.

DOVER, Aug. 10.—Mrs. Clement Corson of New York, also known as Mlle. Gade, plans to leave Dover for Cape Gris Nez tonight and if conditions are suitable she will make an immediate attempt at swimming the channel.

SEND IN A SUB!

## NAIL INSPIRED REPORTS ABOUT SOVIET MONEY

### Russian Paper Exposes Press Conspiracy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW (By Mail).—"Ekonomiceskaya Zhizn" (Economic Life), the organ of the Supreme Economic Council, commenting upon the brief but sinister reports appearing in the European press about the alleged instability of Soviet value, indicates that these reports appeared at the very time that negotiations were proceeding between Germany and Soviet Russia for the conclusion of the German-Soviet treaty and the supply of credits to Russia.

#### British Press Campaign.

The paper, quoting examples of the brief parts of the newspapers, as, for example, the one in the London Daily Telegram from its Berlin correspondent saying: "The German press is devoting so much attention to the fluctuations of the chervonets that there is reason to suppose that official initiative lies behind this sudden campaign against Soviet value," suggests these reports are being inspired by those interested in damaging the relations between Germany and Russia, and says of the above message that "The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph very astutely found in Berlin exactly what his masters in London wanted."

#### Further Proof of Conspiracy.

"That there was a political purpose behind these inspired reports is indicated," claims the "Ekonomiceskaya Zhizn," "by the conclusion drawn by the Berlin Acht Uhr Abend at the end of an article on the alleged collapse of the chervonets that: 'To conclude a political treaty with the Soviet government under these circumstances would be suicide. That country is rapidly advancing towards another revolutionary catastrophe and in the face of this Germany should adopt a waiting policy.'"

#### Pursued Definite Policy.

"The extracts we have quoted," says the "Ekonomiceskaya Zhizn," "completely prove our contention that the campaign conducted in a section of the European capitalist press and the alarm raised about the alleged imminent collapse of the chervonets pursued clear and definite aims. If the initiators of this campaign think they can fool us they are hopelessly deceiving themselves. We know perfectly well what they are aiming at."

#### Campaign a Failure.

"The fact that the German-Soviet treaty has been concluded and signed shows that the campaign has failed. We have grown accustomed to campaigns of this kind during the eight years of the existence of our republic and so also have business men and common-sense statesmen in the capitalist world. They deceive nobody. We still continue, as in the past, to work for our economic restoration, our further economic development and the consolidation and expansion of our ties with the world market. Certainly those 'wellwishers' who so concernedly inform us about our approaching doom, will not succeed in turning us from our purpose," concludes the paper.

## French Lose Seven Hundred Troops to Druse Syrian Drive

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Reports received from the Syrian nationalist independence movement, state that the French imperialist forces defending their position in Gouta from attacks of the Druse tribesmen, have lost 700 dead and wounded.

#### Mexican Torrent Damaging.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 10.—Torrential rains are working havoc on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The village of Teltella is flooded with water three feet deep. Hundreds of families have had to flee their homes. Adobe houses have crumbled and collapsed.

## NEGRO BARRED FROM MEMBERSHIP IN "MIXED" FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 10.—Negroes in Virginia are barred from becoming members of any fraternal insurance order in which the majority of the membership or of the officers are white.

The Virginia legislature passed a bill forbidding the insuring of Negroes in any company in which white policy-holders were in the majority or where white officers were in control. This bill brought forth a wide-spread opposition.

Negro policy-holders notified the insurance companies in which they were insured that they were cancelling their policies. These companies which maintain a powerful lobby in the state legislature, fearing a loss of thousands of dollars weekly immediately brought pressure to bear on state commissioner of insurance to "interpret" this piece of race-hate inspired legislation. The commissioner "interpreted" the legislation as applying only to fraternal insurance orders where the membership would be forced to mix socially.

## BROMLEY AND BRITISH T. U. C. IS TAKEN TO TASK FOR ATTACK ON THE STRIKING MINERS

F. Seymour Cocks, a member of the executive of the I. L. P. Information Committee and Union of Democratic Control, took Mr. John Bromley, secretary of the Locomotive firemen and engineers' union, to task, for his attack on the striking miners, published in the official magazine of his union. Bromley defends the action of the T. U. C. in betraying the miners by calling off the general strike. So well did he do this that the article was commended by the notorious fascist chancellor of the Exchequer Winston Churchill. The following splendid analysis of Bromley's attack is taken from the Sunday Worker, London, July 25.

By F. SEYMOUR COCKS.

I am not a miner. Nor am I a member of the T. U. C. But I have had some experience in sifting facts and weighing evidence and I have just been analyzing John Bromley's article in The Locomotive Journal. The results are somewhat surprising.

Mr. Bromley, beginning his narrative with the discussions between the miners and the industrial committee of the T. U. C. in the early part of the year, states that the miners have "had no constructive propositions to make of any sort or kind." This is very odd. The miners' constructive propositions were put before the royal commission. They involved the nationalization of the mines and the complete reorganization of the industry. They were greatly praised at the time in labor circles. Yet now, presumably because that liberal politician, Sir Herbert Samuel, does not believe in nationalization, the leaders of the Labor Party and the T. U. C. have ceased even to mention the word.

"Oh! no! we never mention it. Its name is never heard; Our lips are now forbid to speak That once familiar word."

Mr. Bromley admits that on February 12 the miners' leaders re-stated their position and emphasized the three points:

- (1) No reduction in wages.
- (2) No increase in hours.
- (3) No interference with the principle of national agreements.

He adds that at a joint meeting of the industrial committee and the miners on February 19 it was decided that "pending the report of the royal commission, no new declaration of policy could be made, but that, in the meantime, the previous declaration in support of the miners should be reaffirmed." But the official announcement issued on this occasion included the following words:

"The attitude of the trade union movement was made perfectly clear last July, namely, that it would stand grimly and unitedly against any attempt further to degrade the standard of life in the coal fields. There was to be no reduction of wages, no increase in working hours, and no interference with the principle of national agreement. That is the position of the trade union movement today. . . . A communication embodying these decisions is being sent to all the affiliated trade unions."

The industrial committee, therefore, did adopt the miners' despised slogan. It is unfortunate that Bromley should omit to mention this not unimportant fact.

A "Puerile Attitude!" The royal commission issued its report on March 10. On April 15 the owners told the miners that there would be heavy wage cuts at the end of the month. On April 8 the miners met the industrial committee and, according to Bromley, "asked the committee to recommend the movement to enable them to ensure: no reduction in wages, no increase in hours, and no departure from national agreements." In reply, the committee passed a resolution stating that it reaffirms its previous declaration in support of the miners' efforts to obtain an equitable settlement of outstanding difficulties.

It also recommended that negotiations should be continued to reduce points of difference to the smallest possible dimensions.

The resolution was, perhaps, a little vague. At the same time it reaffirmed the "previous declaration" of the committee. In other words, it supplied the slogan. Bromley now suggests that the real meaning of this resolution was that the miners would be unwise to stand by their demands. Without being a thought-reader, without knowing what reflections were passing at the time thru the minds of Bromley and Thomas, it is impossible to read such a meaning into the plain words of a resolution which says just the opposite. On the following day the miners, at a delegate conference, readopted their three points. Bromley says that such "action was puerile."

One wonders whether the miners were told at the time that by adopting a policy which had already been affirmed and reaffirmed by the industrial committee and the "trade union movement" they were taking up a puerile attitude!

A few days later the owners announced that they intended to negotiate with the districts separately. Bromley blames the miners for this. He produces no evidence for such an assertion. It would be surprising if he had seeing that months previously the owners had stated that wages should be regulated by districts and not nationally. Evidently the industrial committee didn't think the miners were at fault, for on April 14 it passed a resolution throwing the blame on the owners and adding that: "The committee reiterates its previous declarations to render the miners the fullest support in resisting the degradation of their standard of life and in obtaining an equitable settlement with regard to wages, hours, and national agreements."

This resolution, also, is suppressed in Bromley's narrative.

#### T. U. C. Condemns Wage Cuts.

We now come to the meeting of T. U. C. executives on April 29, the eve of the strike. Bromley deals with this in a very sketchy way. The chairman's speech on that occasion gave no indication that the general council had weakened on the wages question. He put forward the constructive proposals of the council. Bromley says that these proposals "dealt with the full implications of the report," and suggests that by accepting them the miners consented to a possible reduction in wages. But these proposals rejected the whole idea of reducing wages. They contained these words (not quoted by Mr. Bromley):

"In our view the wages and working conditions of mine workers are already so depressed as to render it imperative to seek for remedies other than" (not, be it noted, "as well as") "a further degradation in their standards of life, or the abrogation of the present standard hours."

"The process of reducing wages cannot provide a solution, and would tend to intensify the present difficulty. The figures given in the commission's report show quite clearly that to seek any further degradation of this level is quite indefensible."

These proposals were put before the conference and afterwards submitted to the government. They were emphasized by subsequent speakers. Bevin, for example, was very clear that the miners' wages should not be "further driven down." Cook also spoke. He said that if he understood the resolution aright it meant that the conference confirmed and supported the miners' slogan. No one contradicted him, not even Mr. Bromley. Bromley does not mention the fact that on the Sunday previous to the stoppage some of the leaders of the T. U. C. were apparently ready to call off the strike and to betray the miners, but were prevented from doing so by the government. Nor does he quote the manifesto issued by the miners that same evening, in which they said that "under no circumstances can the miners accept any agreement which lowers the standard of living."

But he states that the strike started "not . . . on the formula of the miners, which had been definitely rejected by the industrial committee" (when? when? when?) "but on the decision of the conference of executives to support the miners against having to accept reductions . . . before negotiations on the rest of the . . . Report."

In other words, he apparently wants us to believe that the sole object of the general strike was that the miners' wages should be reduced on May 14 instead of on May 1, and that when the T. U. C. found that the miners could not be cajoled into abandoning their principles they called off the strike on May 12. In Bromley's own words: "What leadership! What a tragedy! What a lesson!"

## Swift Interests Acquire Control of Philadelphia Concern

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—Charges against the National Leather Company of Boston, controlled by the Swift Interests, and the Swift and Company of Chicago, that they acquired half the capital stock of England, Walton & Co. of Philadelphia, with the intention of ending competition in the sale of leather between Swift and this concern were dismissed by the Federal Trade Commission.

## 5 Die as Gulf Storm Attacks Nova Scotia

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 10.—Five sailors were drowned and two ships wrecked when the tail-end of a West India hurricane brought havoc with shipping off the Nova Scotian coast, according to reports reaching here today.

The Norwegian steamer Ringhorn, with a cargo of lumber from Parkborough, N. S., for Manchester, Eng., was hurled upon the rocks off Scatarie Island of Cape Breton coast after hours of battling the storm. Five of her crew perished and a sixth was seriously injured when the deckload, torn free of its moorings, struck him. The wind, blowing at hundred-knot velocity, tore down the funnel, the masts and smashed in all the deck houses.

The remainder of the crew, twelve in all, were saved. The Canadian ship, Patriot, which had been steaming to the rescue of the freighter, was so badly damaged by the hurricane that she was forced to turn back for repairs.

The Best Issue of the New

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"Fumigating the American Revolution"

BY EUGENE LYONS.

A splendid article on Coghlan's July 4th oration showing up the emptiness, bombast and hypocrisy of present-day capitalism. The first appearance of this capable young writer in the New Magazine Supplement.

"The Same Old Disarmament Conference"

BY MICHAEL GOLD.

A satirical little play on the so-called peace efforts of the great powers. With illustrations by Jerger and Vose.

"Felix Dzerzhinsky"

BY K. GEBERT.

A story of the life of the head of the famous Cheka. With first photographs of the funeral in the Red Square in Moscow.

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New York Left Wing

## Needle Workers' Excursion

Saturday, August 14th, 1926

TO SUNSET PARK

ON THE HUDSON STEAMER "CLEREMONT".

Boat starts 2 p. m. sharp from Battery Park Pier A.

Music, Refreshments, Etc.

Tickets \$1.10, at the pier \$1.25. Tickets for sale at 108 East 14th St.



# Workers (Communist) Party

**SEEK TO RAISE \$10,000 FUND FOR DAILY FREIHEIT**

Chicago Edition to Appear Oct. 9

Amid great enthusiasm a group of active Chicago trade unionists, members of the Workers Circle and various Jewish fraternal and cultural societies pledged themselves to raise \$10,000 to establish a Chicago edition of the Jewish Daily Freiheit. Worker after worker brought out in most forceful language the need of a militant Jewish daily in Chicago—and the value of a special Chicago edition to the growing left-wing movement.

Appears October 9.

The Chicago edition of the Jewish Daily Freiheit will appear Saturday, Oct. 9. A special editor will be sent from New York or may be chosen in Chicago to take care of the Chicago edition.

After a short introduction by Millgram, A. Ravitch, the business manager of the Freiheit, pointed out the importance of the Chicago edition to the left-wing movement here and the need of such an organ not only to organize the unorganized Jewish workers but also to reorganize the organized workers so that they would come out of the apathy they are now in and become an active force in the Chicago labor movement.

Over 70 active workers attended this banquet at which the Chicago Freiheit was discussed. At the banquet itself \$400 was raised for the Chicago edition.

Left-Wingers Speak.

J. Levin, manager of the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers; I. L. Davidson, organizer of the Chicago Joint Board; the new chairlady of Local 59; Schwartzberg, chairman of the cutters' local; Siegel, an active member of Local 5 executive board; Garelik of the Freiheit Gesangsverein; J. Sonnenschein of Local 45 Chicago Fur Workers; Federman and Spillberg of the Workmen's Circle; Morris Balkal and a number of others pointed out the need for a Chicago edition and showed that with a Chicago edition they would be able to accomplish what the New York left-wing was able to do.

The Chicago Freiheit has opened its offices at 3209 West Roosevelt Road, for subscriptions, donations, advertisements and news items should be sent to that address.

**WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!**  
Open your eyes! Look around! Here are the stories of the workers' struggles around you begging to be written up. Do it! Send it in! Write as you fight!

## Seventh Annual Picnic

Will be given under the auspices of the I. W. W. members in Greater New York, for the benefit of IL PROLETARIO and SOLIDARIDAD, Italian and Spanish organs of the Industrial Workers of the World.

At the

## Harmony Park

GRASMERE, STATEN ISLAND, New York, N. Y.  
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th (Labor Day Eve)

This will be one of the best fairs of the kind ever held by any group of radicals or I. W. W. unions in the states of New York and New Jersey.

Admission Tickets, 50.

Buy your tickets in advance, from the Picnic Committee, 158 West 12th Street Brooklyn, N. Y.—Mangano, secretary.

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**"The Workers (Communist) Party, What It Stands For, Why Every Worker Should Join"**

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND WORKERS IN THE NEW YORK DISTRICT WILL LEARN WHAT OUR PARTY STANDS FOR!

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BUT—

THESE PAMPHLETS WILL NOT REACH—

the NEW ENGLAND textile workers—  
the ANTHRACITE miners—  
the PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO steel workers—  
the ILLINOIS miners—  
the IRON RANGE workers—

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**Tell Half a Million Workers What the Party Stands For!**

## The Cripple in Industry

The cripple in industry—and the possible cripple—is deeply interested in his, the cripple's economic position. Industrial cripples must greatly outnumber war cripples and their numbers are being constantly augmented.

Special Training.

Being cripples is always a handicap, tho it is a handicap that some are able to overcome partially by special training. Many who might be benefited by this training are unable to secure it and many are unable to secure regular employment after they are trained, since there are so many things they might do acceptably, but they are discriminated against.

For instance, many railways will not employ a telegrapher who has lost a foot. I have been working as telegraph operator and agent on railways, both before and since I lost a foot. Still there are a number of roads that will not employ me simply on that account. I was able to work as operator-foreman on the Yukon Telegraph for a number of years, and did the work

with the facility and ability of anyone with both feet.

Discrimination.

Even insurance companies discriminate against a cripple. Wishing to take out a policy with an old-line company a couple of years ago, I made tentative inquiries of the Bankers Life as to whether, if I took out a policy, two desirable features of their policy might be applicable in my case. I was advised these two clauses—the double indemnity (for accidental death) and sickness and disability features—could not be granted me. Inquiry in several other instances brought the same result.

Casualty Insurance.

One casualty insurance company issued me a health policy and an accident policy under clause No. 7, of which I read "except as herein stated, I have not now nor have I ever had any infirmity or defect in mind or body, or any defect in hearing or vision, or lost any part of my body."

Now I did not see this policy. As I am rarely able to be at home, I had it sent direct to my wife. No inquiry was made by their agent as to my physical condition except "was I in good health?" To this I could easily answer, yes—absolutely.

A year later I refused to accept a policy. My protest against the objectionable clause brought forth the reply that no company would issue accident insurance for me and sickness could only be insured against if a special clause was drafted absolving them from liability in case of incapacity due to the maimed limb. It would be as just to relieve them of liability for stomach trouble if one had at some time suffered indigestion.

Need Organization.  
Personally, I am not in need of help, nor do I expect to be in need even in my old age, but the twin specters, poverty and charity, too, are not imminent, are terrible. A willing worker is seldom an efficient beggar.

May I suggest an "Industrial cripples' union," to be augmented for the promotion of a pension plan for all cripples from all crafts. Put the facts before the public—and pull strings! W. N. G. Dodson, Mont.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

## You Can Adopt Workers' Child for One Week for \$5

Hundreds of thousands of workers' children spend their vacation in camps owned and controlled by the capitalist class. The ruling class is not satisfied with merely controlling the minds of the workers' children during the school term, they also, thru charity institutions, etc., keep hold of the workers' children during the summer.

We know how dangerous such a condition is for the workingclass. But what are we doing to remedy it? What are we doing to save at least a portion of the workers' children from the working class?

The Chicago Young Workers' League has opened a children's camp on the banks of the Kankakee River at Mokena, Ill. The camp is under the direction of an experienced leader and a trained nurse. Because the children are workers' children, we cannot expect them to pay enough to cover their expenses. We have to stand the deficit and we must have the support of all workers and workers' organizations.

Adopt a workers' child for a week! Five dollars a week! Five dollars will adopt a child at camp for a week!

Every worker—every workers' organization—should adopt one or more children.

What about you?

Fraternally yours,  
Anna Thompson,  
For the Pioneer Camp Committee.  
Valeria Melitz,  
For the District Ex. Com.  
Send all contributions to Anna Thompson, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

If you are a worker, you can send your child to the Pioneer Camp.

## Letters from Our Readers

Abraham Lincoln truthfully stated, "No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toll up from poverty. None less willing to take or touch aught they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which, if once surrendered will be used to close the door of advancement against such as they. New burdens and new responsibilities will be placed against them until all liberty shall be lost and the republic destroyed."

Old Political Parties.  
Is it not a waste of time and energy, on our part to further trifle with political agencies which have sold us into a more galling and hopeless slavery than that heaped on the colored workers before the civil war? Lincoln during the trying hours of the civil war knew not whom to trust and said so in a letter to his old law partner.

Today we are driven by a more potent lash than the cat-nine tails of ante-bellum days. Now it is the lash of a back to be covered and a stomach to be filled. Our masters hold the bag to all that goes to satisfy human needs.

Labor Party.

A political party is only an agency through which to carry out principles for the welfare of all in a state of civilized society and give to them the effect and force of law. And when we know that all wealth is only the product of brain and physical energy, is it not trifling of the toiling masses to trust the stewardship of their destinies in a political way to rogues and thieves who are hell-bent upon our everlasting doom? To the writer there is only one hope and that is a new political party composed of the toiling masses enlisted under the banner, "The Farmers and Wage Earners." I ask you, one and all, what oligarchy of rogues and thieves can ever expect count noses with us when we unite under such a banner to restore this nation to its rightful inheritors, those who toll, who create all for human needs thru sweat and toil.

Awake my brothers and sisters! Take this theme home to your heart and dwell seriously over it.  
—A Worker, Chicago

Electric Power Trust  
Seeks to Grab Shoals

STORRS, Conn., Aug. 10.—"Muscle Shoals is another example of powerful industrial interests attempting to gain control of a utility that, except for its war uses, was planned as an aid to agriculture," declared New Hampshire State Commissioner of Agriculture Andrew J. Felker at the annual farmers' week of Connecticut Agricultural College.

The 13 companies making the administration-favored joint bid for Muscle Shoals are members of the General Electric trust, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' journal shows. The union urges public ownership and distribution of power.

Need Organization.  
Personally, I am not in need of help, nor do I expect to be in need even in my old age, but the twin specters, poverty and charity, too, are not imminent, are terrible. A willing worker is seldom an efficient beggar.

May I suggest an "Industrial cripples' union," to be augmented for the promotion of a pension plan for all cripples from all crafts. Put the facts before the public—and pull strings! W. N. G. Dodson, Mont.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

## FILIPINOS MAY GET GOVERNMENT LIKE CANADIAN

Independence Will Not Be Granted

MANILA, P. I., Aug. 10.—Col. Carmi A. Thompson after a month's investigation of the islands at the behest of President Coolidge, who it is said sent the mission at the request of the American rubber trust, is convinced that the Philippines should not be allowed their independence but that some political reforms must be made in the island so that American investments can be safely made.

It is believed that he will recommend to Coolidge the creation of a dominion government. Senator Osmena, who just returned from Washington is touring the country preaching moderation and patience to the Filipinos picturing the dominion form of government as the best for the Philippines.

Senator Manuel Quezon declares he will go to the United States in November and fight the passage of the Bacon bill which proposes to take the most fertile land of the islands and make them a vast rubber colony and grant the rest of the islands independence.

The Chicago Tribune in its editorial entitled "A Red Herring in The Philippines" has the following to say on the scheme of the American rubber trust to make the Philippines a vast rubber plantation:

"We believe the tire manufacturers are realists, and if they are they are not so outraged at the 'gouging' as they pretend to be. They are seeking, perhaps, to focus public attention on the high price of rubber in the hope that American opinion will crystallize in favor of freer land laws in the islands and a continuation of American rule. The repeal of the law limiting Philippine estates to 2,500 acres would not, of itself, be enough; the rubber manufacturers would not care to make the enormous investment required if they felt that their capital was subject to the vagaries of native politics. They desire the continuation of American rule in the islands as a guaranty of safety."

Need to Retain Islands.

"As our rubber trade sees it, the question for the nation to decide is whether the possibility of developing the natural resources of the islands does not justify us in keeping them. Until recently we should have answered an unequivocal no. The islands, it seemed to us, were a small asset in view of the dangers they subjected us to. The Philippines were peculiarly liable to attack by Japan, while we were forbidden by treaty from making them impregnable. We could not hope to hold the Philippines against a sudden attack from the north, but once they were lost we were committed to a war to regain them, a war which would have to be fought at a tremendous disadvantage due to the distance of the islands from this country and their proximity to Japan."

Away With False Issue.

"We are by no means prepared to abandon that position now, but we believe that the rubber manufacturers and others who are interested in the commercial and industrial possibilities of the islands should be allowed to develop their case fully. We wish they would develop it more frankly. Unquestionably the economic importance of the tropics is increasing in the modern world."

"Our country will be more secure in peace and war if we have a plentiful supply of tropical products. Perhaps the Philippines are better able to supply our needs than Mexico or Central and South America. The likelihood that Japanese ambition will lead to an attack on the Philippines may not be so great as has been imagined. These are some of the considerations which might lead us to revise our theories of Philippine policy. To ignore the realities and stress the 'gouging' by the British is to darken counsel with a false issue."

## Three Killed in Fire Works Factory Blast

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 10.—Four persons were killed, a boy was seriously injured and scores of persons throughout this town of 13,000 inhabitants were shaken up today when the fire works factory of Giuseppe Giorgio blew up.

The dead were Giuseppe Giorgio, owner of the factory; his wife; Luigi Tumbarro, an employer, and a woman who was blown out of the window of a house across the street.

Two dwelling houses near the factory were set ablaze by fire brands from the factory. The fire threatened to spread to other houses.

Two Killed in Illinois Crashes.  
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 10.—Two were killed and sixteen injured seriously in Central Illinois auto accidents over the week-end. Ward H. Franklin died when his automobile crashed into a telephone pole near Gillespie.

James Mullen, Witt, Ill., was fatally hurt when his machine was struck by another car, which sped away following the crash.

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## Y. W. (C.) L. DISTRICT 8 SCHOOL

August 1st the Waukegan Young Workers (Communist) League welcomed the students of the League Training School. The feature of the program was the showing for the first time a play, called "Shades of Passaic."

The school is a combination of learning in Communist theory and practice. The purpose is to turn out comrades better able to do work. The need for good understanding of our movement has long been felt and this school will serve to fill that need. Those leading and active comrades attending the school will go back better able to carry out the league work.

It is well to note that in the school are to be found six miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America, machinists, carpenters, painters, laborers, students, etc.

The school is entirely in the hands of the students thru their Students' Council.

The following committees cover practically all that there is to be done in

the school. There is the press committee, the wall newspaper committee, the entertainment committee, the athletic committee and the photograph committee and a discipline committee.

The school while developing the comrades politically and theoretically tends to create self-initiative and self-discipline of each study.

## A School of New Type Opened in Waukegan

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Aug. 10.—(FP)—On August 2nd the first full-time school conducted by the Young Workers' League in District 8 commenced its work with 28 students, coming from the important industrial centers of the district. They are factory workers from the factories of Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis; coal miners from Pennsylvania and southern Illinois and students from the high schools of Chicago and Waukegan.

For 4 weeks these students will learn to understand the present social system, to organize their fellow workers and the best methods of organizing the working class against the capitalists.

This school is very different from schools controlled by the bosses. Here the students conduct the school, elect their student councils, their discipline committees and organize their activities and entertainments. The students are in charge of the curriculum, while

the teachers are members of the administrative body and are guided by the elected body of students. The school does not consist only of lectures but the students learn journalism by writing for newspapers and public speaking by actual practice.

Not all of the time will be devoted to study. The students will participate in athletics. They will visit the large factories in the vicinity where they will get instruction in modern methods of production. Every minute will be taken up in building up their bodies and developing their minds in everything that will better them as working class organizers.

On Aug. 1st the Young Workers League of Waukegan arranged a social for welcoming the incoming students. Numerous speakers pointed out the necessity of working class education and stressed the importance of education in the class struggle. A little play was staged by the Waukegan comrades called Shades of Passaic.

## AUTO MECHANICS START OWN SHOP AFTER LOCKOUT

Refuse to Sign "Yellow Dog" Contracts

CHICAGO Heights, Aug. 10.—(FP)—Business is fine in the repair shops started by the lockedout auto mechanics of Chicago Heights, and more help has had to be taken on. When, as part of the open shop drive launched by the Automobile Dealers' Association, six local firms presented "yellow dog" contracts to their employees, not one of them would sign away his rights to union organization, and between 40 and 50 are now locked out.

Hire Strike-Breakers.

The open shop firms are attempting to do business with professional strike-breakers, protected by more than 50 guards, but are losing business to the repair shops which the strikers have started, to give themselves work.

Chicago Heights is only one of a number of towns hit by the drive of the Automobile Dealers Association, which has sent out notices to auto dealers of Ithaca, Corning and Elmira, New York, and Joliet and Chicago Heights, Ill., that their establishments should hereafter be run on an open shop basis.

Similar to Others.

The form of "yellow dog" contract used by the auto dealers is identical with that which Greek restaurant owners in Chicago are seeking to make their waiters sign, not only denying the employee's right to union membership but even to having "dealings, communications or interviews" with union men.

## Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?

SEND IN A SUB!

## BEAUTIFUL SITE IS FOUND FOR CAMP OF THE CHICAGO PIONEERS

By MAX WEISS, Chicago Pioneer.

At last the Chicago Pioneer camp is open. After a long search we finally succeeded in finding grounds for the camp. It is located on Bennett's Island, near Mokena, Ill. The place is a beautiful one, surrounded by bushes and large trees. The landscape around the camp is wonderful.

The camp itself is built in on the Kankakee River in which the Pioneers can go swimming and rowing. The camp is in charge of an experienced leader and a trained nurse who was sent by the International Workers' Aid. We also have two comrades who help as cooks. We use the best of food in the camp.

Many comrades wonder why we formed this camp. We have organized this camp for the workers' children. There are many camps to which workers' children can go. But there they teach them to pledge allegiance to the American flag and be loyal citizens to their country. They tell them to love their bosses because "if it was not for the bosses the workers would starve." But that is all a lie. Because in Russia there are no bosses and the workers are 100 per cent better off without them. In the Pioneer Camp the children learn the truth about the workers. We say: Down with the capitalist camps! Push the Chicago Pioneer Camp!

SEND IN YOUR SUB TO THE DAILY WORKER!

## GINSBERG'S

Vegetarian Restaurant  
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

ENJOY YOURSELF AS NEVER BEFORE

at the

## Picnic and Outing

of the Workers (Communist) Party, District Six

at Avondale Garden, Sunday, August 15

CLEVELAND

Games—Tug of War—Baseball Game—Dancing—Refreshments

Beginning at 11 A. M.

BRING YOUR FAMILY AND ALL YOUR FRIENDS

HOW TO GET THERE—Take the Kinsman Ave. car to the 154th St. terminal. Bus will take you to the grounds. If in auto, drive to Stop 25 from 154th St. terminal.



# Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 1927

## PEORIA COAL MINERS USING WRONG TACTIC

### Need Stronger Union, Not Home Consumers

By MAX COHEN.  
(Worker Correspondent)

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 10.—Leaders of the local miners' unions have appealed to the association of commerce to help them solve the slackness of work among the miners of this district. A meeting was held at the Association of Commerce building. About 40 out of an expected 100 were present, representing coal operators, distributors, miners and retailers.

A committee of eight will be appointed by Charles G. Farnum, president of the Association of Commerce, to draft a plan for promoting a "Burn Peoria Coal" movement. This was the result of the meeting.

**Fine Theory—But**  
Figures were quoted indicating that if Peoria users of coal were to buy all their coal from mines in this locality Peoria miners would earn an average of \$256,554 more per month, or nearly \$3,000,000 more a year. This money, it was said, would be spent in Peoria territory.

This is a very good plan, if it works. However, the fact that scab-mined coal from Kentucky is much cheaper than local mined coal places a great obstacle in the path of this committee. To expect the big users of coal to use the higher-priced union-dug coal from Peoria in place of the cheap coal they have always been using is futile. It would increase the cost of production. Storekeepers interested, sometimes.

The only reason why the retailers are anxious for the miners to get more coal is that the neat sum of \$3,000,000 more a year that the miners will be spent with them. Otherwise they crawl into their shell of disinterest when the miners ask for credit.

The "Burn Peoria Coal" plan is a failure from the start, because the interests of the stockholders in factories, the retailers and the miners do not agree. The results will speak for themselves.

**Need Stronger Union.**  
Miners, if not their leaders, will find that an appeal to business organizations will not react to the benefit of the workers. The miners must fight their own battles. A better plan would be to build a more powerful union locally and the organization of the unorganized miners who dig the coal elsewhere.

## and this— IS WHAT YOU CAN WIN

with a story of  
WORKER CORRESPONDENCE  
sent in this week to appear in the  
issue of Friday, Aug. 13.

- 1—Literature and Revolution, by Leon Trotsky. A fearless discussion of the relation of art to life—brilliantly written and bound in cloth for your library.
- 2—A year's subscription to the Workers Monthly—12 issues of real pleasure.
- 3—Government Strikebreaker, by Jay Lovestone. A book showing up the government as an enemy of the workers. Cloth-bound.

### SUBSCRIBE

to the American Worker  
Correspondent (50 cents a  
year) to learn what and how  
to write.

## CHICAGO AND ALTON TELEGRAPHERS TURN DOWN COMPANY OFFER

By a Worker Correspondent  
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 10.—Agents, telegraphers and tower men of the Chicago and Alton have rejected an increase in pay of a cent and a half an hour granted by the company after the workers had submitted demands asking for increases ranging from 2 to 5 cents per hour. The union will appeal the case to the railroad mediation board.

## Gary Will Have Sacco and Vanzetti Protest Meeting on Saturday

By a Worker Correspondent  
GARY, Ind., Aug. 10.—A Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting will be held Saturday night, August 14, at 7:30 at Spanish Hall, Madison and Fourteenth Ave. J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, will speak in English. Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, will speak in Spanish.

SEND IN YOUR SUB TO THE  
DAILY WORKER.

## Ayer Mill Weavers Must Weave Samples on Piece-Rate Basis

By a Worker Correspondent

ANDOVER, Mass., Aug. 10.—I am a weaver in the Marland mills. I would like to explain the conditions and the speed-up systems existing in this plant.

Where we used to run one loom with 19 picks and one kind of filling, we now run two looms with 36 picks for the same money. The average wage is from \$17 to \$21 a week for experienced weavers.

The wool which we get to weave is very bad. It is almost impossible to work. There are weeks in which we make very little money. The mill owner seems to be making plenty of money, despite their cry that they are losing.

Within the last two years they built up two new weave rooms and one extra out building. In these new rooms they have placed 48 automatic looms, which are taken care of by 12 men. When the men complained that it was too hard for them to run that number of looms, they were told that they did not like it they can "get the hell out of here." The workers in the card room are very poorly paid. The wage is about \$17 a week for mending three and four cards.

If a weaver makes bad cloth, which is the result of bad wool that he gets, he is fined 1 cent a yard for all defects.

"Say it with your pen in the worker correspondent page of THE DAILY WORKER."

## Weavers in Maryland Mills Poorly Paid

By a Worker Correspondent

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 10.—At the mill where I am employed, the Ayer mill, owned by the American Woolen Co., the weavers on samples were paid by the hour on sample looms and piece work on the regular work. This is the rule because in weaving samples there is a great loss of time on the part of the weaver. Much more time is required in sample weaving than in regular weaving.

Lately, however, the overseer of the weaving room, taking advantage of the unemployment prevailing, decided to have us weave samples on two looms and for the same rate as is paid for doing regular work. This means that one weaving a 10-yard sample is paid at the same rate a yard as one weaving an 800-yard warp.

A worker who gets samples on his looms work very hard and makes far below \$20 a week.

## SMALL HOPE OF RESCUING FIVE TRAPPED MINERS

### Imprisoned in Spar Mine More Than 80 Hours

SALEM, Ky., Aug. 10.—Hampered in drilling by peculiar rock formation, rescue workers were making an effort today to reach the five men imprisoned in the Spar mine near here from one of three directions. The men, trapped by a "slide in" of mud and rock, have been imprisoned more than 80 hours but scant hope was held that they are still alive.

A. M. Shelby, engineer who is directing the work, explained that the "dipping" of rock had thrown the drills out of line and after reaching a point more than 60 feet towards the goal of 150 feet, this effort was abandoned and another hole was started at another point.

**Sink Shaft.**  
Shelby declared he was now centering his efforts on clearing the level of mud, water and rock which choked off the men from the main shaft since the first slide occurred last Thursday night.

While operations continued on the drilling and installation of a pump to be used in clearing the level of mud water, a shaft was being sunk and had reached a point of 45 feet this morning.

## Connecticut Labor Holds Field Day on Sunday, August 22

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 10.—The International State Labor Field Day will be held in Schnetters Park, Hartford, Sunday, Aug. 22.

The committee in charge has invited Wm. Thuer, president of the International Association of Machinists, Capital City Lodge No. 354. Invitations have also been sent out to the State Federation of Labor and labor political parties to send their speakers. A woman speaker and a representative of youth organizations have also promised to speak.

The musical program will consist of a radio concert, special selections by various choirs and Perlit's Union Orchestra.

An exceptionally interesting athletic program will be conducted by the Hartford Turnbund in co-operation with the Scandinavia Athletic club and the West Side Athletic club of Hartford. Other athletic organizations from all over the state will participate. The following contests for which silver loving cups are offered as first and second prizes on each contest, will be open to all. Broad jump, high jump, hop, step and jump pole vault, shot put and 100-yard dash.

This will be one of the biggest rallies in the history of the Connecticut labor movement. The Scandinavian Workers' club, in co-operation with various workers' organizations and trade unionists, is taking the initiative in this move.

There will be a joint conference Saturday, Aug. 14, at the Central Labor Union Hall, 19 Central Row, Hartford, Conn., of all labor organizations interested in this work. Each organization is invited to send a delegate to this conference.

## WOMEN'S LAW CALLED COMMUNIST PLOT BY 100% WOMAN PATRIOT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Miss Mary Kilbreth, president of the Woman Patriot, organ of bitterest opposition to child-labor laws, woman suffrage and laws for the protection of working women, takes 34 solid pages in the Congressional Record of July 8 to denounce as Communist the program of legislation backed by Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers' League. Senator Bayard of Delaware, brother of Mrs. Florence Kelley, of the National Woman's Party, put the Kilbreth document into the Record as an argument against the pending Phipps-Parker amendment to the Sheppard-Towner maternity aid law.

Among the persons assailed in this broadside are Miss Julia Lathrop, founder of the Children's Bureau, and Miss Grace Abbott, its present chief; Miss Jeannette Rankin, former congresswoman from Montana; Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, and Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver. But upon Mrs. Kelley most of the fire of the Woman Patriot promoter is turned.

"Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, August Bebel and hundreds of other socialists simply wrote books. Nicolai Lenin, Leon Trotsky, Alexandra Kollontay and Mrs. Kelly translated those books into legislative action! And the legislative generalship of Florence Kelley has probably been even greater than that of Lenin, because she has conducted her entire campaign with non-Communist hands—including republicans, democrats, philanthropists, capitalists and women—and for 40 years has managed to keep the legislative headquarters and herself, commanding political general of socialism in America, almost completely concealed."

**Logic of Argument.**  
The Kilbreth argument as to the Communism of Mrs. Kelley, and hence of the child-labor, maternity and infancy, 8-hour, minimum wage and other legislation she had promoted, is that Mrs. Kelley when a young woman translated some of Engels' works; that socialists have always favored this industrial protective legislation

## Farmers Bought More Machinery Last Year Than the Year Before

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—The farmers of America last year bought equipment worth approximately \$55,000,000 more than the value of their machinery purchases of 1924, the department of commerce reported today. Sales of agricultural equipment for domestic use in 1925 aggregated \$332,845,204, as against \$277,924,547, while sales for export rose from \$51,985,372 in 1924 to \$64,934,212, in 1925.

The total value of farm equipment manufactured in 1925 was placed at \$383,786,736, an increase of 18.7 per cent as compared with \$323,367,127 in 1924 and of 5.2 per cent over \$364,854,106 in 1923.

Farm tractors and traction engines led all other classes.

## MAC NIDER SORE BECAUSE VETS SPURN LEGION

### Fire-Eating Fascist Re- vives War Lingo

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Hanford MacNider, assistant secretary of war, one of the most strident-voiced fascists in the administration, has found a new target for his favorite epithet—"slacker." This time it is the great bulk of the veterans of the world war, who refuse to join the American Legion. A man is eligible and doesn't join, MacNider told a South Carolina audience of veterans, "he is as much a slacker as the man who refuses to serve his country when called to arms."

**The Disappointed Fascist.**  
He used to be national commander of the legion, and he seems to have counted upon it to give him the governorship of Iowa or a seat in the senate. Disappointed, he turns upon his old comrades with the same bitterness he employs in denouncing trade union agitators, progressives, socialists, and persons who argue that the next war must be prevented by aggressive pacifism.

MacNider boasted his part in putting his friend, Dan Steck, corporation democrat, into the senate by combining the republican regulars with the democratic machine against Brookhart in 1924. Now the Iowa voters have made amends to Brookhart by nominating him over Cummins. MacNider is disgusted at the breakdown of fascist discipline that is implied in the Brookhart triumph.

## Law to Limit Slush Funds to Be Introduced in Congress

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—A drive to give congress wider powers of investigation and to enact a new law, limiting senatorial campaign funds to \$25,000 will be undertaken next December, it was predicted here today, as a sequel to the slush fund committee's inquiries into the million-dollar Illinois primary and the \$3,000,000 Pennsylvania campaign.

Five dollars will renew your sub for a year, if you send it in before August 15.

# A NEW NOVEL

By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

### WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, formerly Jim Ross, teamster, is unsuccessful in signing a lease with property holders at Beach City, Cal., because of intrigues of other operators and quarrels among the holders. While he is at Beach City, Bunny, his thirteen-year-old son, meets Paul Watkins, slightly older. Paul has run away from home. His father is a poor rancher in the San Elido Valley who is a "Holy Roller." Paul goes away to make his living on the road and Bunny goes about learning the oil business from his Dad who is bringing in a well at Prospect Hill. Dad was working hard and Bunny suggests a quail hunting trip to the San Elido Valley. Dad agrees and shortly they arrive at the Watkins ranch and pitch their camp. In hunting for quail they find oil oozing out of the ground and Dad decides the sale of the ranch out of old Watkins and also arranges to secretly purchase adjacent lands. Paul's little sister, Ruth, and Bunny become friends. Bunny starts to high school at Beach City. With plenty of money and social standing he enters into the life of the school. He falls in love with another student, Rose Taintor. In the meantime Dad's oil business grows rapidly. The World War begins and Dad, along with other capitalists, benefits by selling oil to both belligerents. Bunny arranges for Paul to come and live with Ruth on a nearby ranch. Paul had been living with a lawyer who took a liking to him and bequeathed his library to Paul when he died. Paul "has it out" with his "holy roller" father who scorns him as unfaithful. His brother Eli is a hopeless religious fanatic, subject to fits. Eli is now going around the country acting as a prophet and "healing" people. Bunny, anxious to get back to the ranch, suggests to Dad that the two go there and build a shack near the house that Paul and Ruth stop in. While they are there they hear that another student is about to drill nearby. Dad makes preparations to sink a well on the Watkins ranch. But he needs a road. He first goes to the county commissioner and greases his palm, then searches out the county republican boss, altho Dad's a democrat, and agrees to pay several thousand if he can have a road to the ranch in sixty days.

### IV

It was time for Bunny to go back to school; but first he had to pay his semi-annual visit to his mother.

Bunny had seen a notice in the paper, to the effect that Mrs. Andrew Wotherspoon Lang was suing for divorce on grounds of desertion. Now Mamma told him about it—her second husband had basely left her, two years after their marriage, and she had no idea where he was. She was a lonely and very sad woman, with tears in her eyes; Bunny could have no idea how hard it was, how every one tried to prey upon defenseless women. Presently, through the tears, Bunny became aware that his "pretty little Mamma" was tactfully hinting something; she would have to have a new name when she got the divorce, and she wanted to take back Dad's name, and Bunny wasn't quite sure whether that meant that she was to take Dad back along with his name. She asked how Dad was, and mustn't he be lonely, and did he have any women friends? That bothered Bunny, who didn't like to have people probing into his father's relations with women—he wasn't sure himself, and didn't like to think about it. He said that Mamma would have to write to Dad, because Dad wouldn't let him, Bunny, talk about these matters. So then some more tears ran down the pretty cheeks, and Mamma said that everybody shut her out, even her own daughter, Bertie, had refused to come and stay with her this time, and what did that mean? Bunny explained, as well as he could; his sister was selfish, he thought, and wrapped up in her worldly career; she was a young lady now, flying very high, with a fast set, and didn't have time for any of her family.

But Bertie had found time recently for a talk with her brother; telling him that he was old enough now to know about their mother. Bertie had got the facts long ago from Aunt Emma, and now she passed them on, and many mysteries were solved for the boy, not merely about his mother, but about his father. Dad had married after he was forty, being then the keeper of a cross-roads store; he had married the village belle, who thought she was making a great conquest. But very soon she had got ideas beyond the village; she had tried to pry Dad loose, and finally had run away and left him, with a prosperous bond-salesman from Angel City, who had married her, but then got tired and left her.

Mamma's leaving had done what all her arguments had failed to do—it had dried Dad loose. He had thought it over and realized—what everybody wanted was money, and he had lost out because he hadn't made enough; well, he'd show them. And from that time Dad had shut his lips and set to work. Some of his associates in the village had proposed to drill for oil, and he had gone in with them, and they had made a success, and pretty soon Dad had branched out for himself.

Bunny thought that story over, and watched his father, and pieced things together. Yes, he understood now—that grim concentration, and watchfulness, and merciless driving; Dad was punishing Mrs. Andrew Wotherspoon Lang, showing her that he was just as good a man as any bond-salesman from the city! And Dad's distrust of women, his idea that they were all trying to get your money away from you! And his centering of all his hopes upon Bunny, who was going to be happy, and to have all of his father's virtues and none of his faults, and provide that meaning and justification which Dad couldn't find in his own life! When Bunny thought of that, he would have a sudden access of affection, and put his arm across Dad's shoulders, and say something about how his father was working too hard and how Bunny must hurry and grow up and carry some of the load.

He ventured very timidly to broach the matter of his mother's debts, and her plea that her income be increased; and so he got his father's point of view about his mother. There was just no use a-givin' her money, Dad said; she was the type that never lives upon an income, but always has debts and is discontented. It wasn't stinginess on Dad's part, nor any wish to punish her; she had money enough to live like she had bargained to live when she married him, and that was his idea of justice. She had had nothing to do with his later success, and no claim upon its fruits. If she once found out that she could get money from Bunny, she would just make his life miserable, and that was why Dad was so determined about it. The tradesmen could sue his mother, but they couldn't collect anything, so in the end they'd learn not to give her credit, and that would be the best thing for her. It was a painful subject, but the time had come when Bunny must understand it, and learn that women who tried to get your money away from you would even go so far as to marry you!

Bunny didn't say so, but he thought Dad was a little too pessimistic about one-half the human race. Bunny knew there were women who weren't like that, for he had found one—Rosie Taintor, who had been his sweetheart now for a year or more. Rosie always tried to keep him from spending money on her, saying that she didn't have any money, and it wasn't fair; she would ride in his car, but that was all. She was so gentle and good—and Bunny was very unhappy about what was happening to their love affair. But his efforts to deny the truth to himself had been futile—he was beginning to be bored by it! They had looked at the eighteenth century English prints until they knew them by heart; and Rosie's comment on everything was still the same—"wonderful!" Bunny had gone on to new things, and he wanted new comments, and could not help wanting them, no matter how cruel it seemed. Therefore he did not take Rosie driving so often, and once or twice he took some other girl to a dance. And little Rosie was gentle and demure as ever, she did not even cry, at least not in his presence; Bunny was deeply touched, and like all male creatures, he found it an immense convenience when old loves consent to die painlessly, and without making a fuss! Without realizing it, he got ready to fall in love with some new girl.

(To be continued.)

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## Quiet Comes to the Riga-Reval-Warsaw-Bucharest Front

After a week of intensive anti-Soviet propaganda, during which a new record for lying on an international scale has been set, the capitalist newspapers, on their inside pages, are beginning to retract in short paragraphs the categorical statements they made in seven-column lines and first page stories.

The counter-revolution in the Soviet Union is off. It never began, except in the pages of the capitalist press, but when the wish is father to the thought, and when the thought is a wish for the destruction of the Soviet government, news writers are given a latitude which, if taken in other circumstances, would send them looking for a new job.

So we find the following in the *Chicago Tribune* under a Warsaw date line of August 9:

*Professor Charles Marion of the political science department of the University of Chicago arrived here from Moscow tonight and declared that all the rumors of riots in Moscow were untrue. He said that when he left Moscow last night the town was perfectly quiet.*

*Professor Marion was in Russia to study civic life, together with Prof. Harper. His report was corroborated by Robert P. Lewis, of New York and Honolulu.*

Then there is a further six-line story under a London date line which, in speaking of the Russian situation, says:

*There is no evidence of revolutionary outbreaks, according to information received by the British foreign office this afternoon.*

Comes a Riga dispatch, dated August 9, signed by Donald Day, one of the most versatile liars possessing a Corona. Markedly mild in contrast to the scare stories he was sending out while the propaganda was at its height are the two following sentences:

*Rival groups of Communists are striving for control of the Soviet government. This does not mean the open revolt, which has been rumored, but now is denied.*

This is evidence enough that the Riga dispatches were made up out of whole cloth, the *Tribune* correspondent being too modest to state that he was responsible for fifty per cent of them. The same can be said for the veracity of the dispatches from Reval, Warsaw and Bucharest.

The offensive against the Soviet Union is not over yet. But one of the lessons we learn from it in its present stage is that whatever occurrence in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union can be interpreted by the watchful advisers of world capitalism as a sign of weakness becomes the signal for a new attack on the workers' and peasants' government.

These attacks are the best proof of the falseness of the contention of the world capitalist press that the Soviet Union is returning to capitalism instead of building a socialist economy. If the former were true the ruling class would not waste so much energy attacking a government which was driving the workers and peasants of Russia back into the family of capitalist nations.

## "Solid Citizenship"

The *Chicago Tribune* in an editorial in its issue for August 10, furnishes us with a new definition of the phrase "solid citizenship."

In Iowa, for instance, according to the *Tribune* dictionary, the "solid citizenship" is composed of those who voted against Brookhart. As for the majority of the Iowa citizenship which voted in the Republican Primaries for Brookhart, the *Tribune* dismisses them with two sentences:

*Brookhart does not represent the solid citizenship . . . of Iowa and his success thru temporary discontent has no proper relation to the real intelligence and prosperity of the Commonwealth. He represents radical labor from outside of his state, and the radicalism of the unsuccessful farmer.*

The radical labor from outside of the state to which the *Tribune* refers, consists of the American Federation of Labor, and the Railway Brotherhoods. They are just as radical as a small town banker.

The "unsuccessful" farmer element which supported Brookhart, are farmers who have failed in trying to make a decent living by selling farm produce, which tariff laws do not and cannot protect, in a market where all the commodities they buy are sold at monopoly prices which tariff laws help to fix.

That section of the Iowa farmers which has discovered the futility of such a struggle, and in addition has had sense enough to draw some partially correct conclusions from the refusal of the Coolidge administration to pass the McNary-Haugen Bill, is the section which the *Tribune* is denouncing.

The *Tribune*, therefore, is waging war on the most intelligent section of the Iowa farmers. We hold no brief for Brookhart. His recent compromise with the republican party machine in Iowa which brings his followers again under the domination of the elements they are fighting shows the impossibility of establishing political independence for farmers by such men and methods.

But the *Tribune's* attack shows that even this side-tracking of revolts of poverty-stricken farmers causes such sheets a great deal of worry by giving proof that farmers are beginning to do a little thinking.

For such contingencies the *Tribune*, as the mouthpiece of big industrial capitalism of the Middle West, has a candidate in readiness. He is none other than Frank O. Lowden, the millionaire gentleman farmer prospect for president. If the farmers are going to do any thinking, the *Tribune* prefers to have them think of such spokesmen as Lowden. Even the amiable Brookhart is too much to the left. Regular republicans are preferable, because there is always the danger that, in spite of continual betrayals, the working farmers being in the majority, will think out the strategy of their struggle to its logical conclusion—Independent political action in alliance with a Labor Party.

# A Story of the British General Strike

BY A MILITANT ON THE FIRING LINE.

(The following is a brief account of the activities of one trade unionist in Britain during the great general strike. Thousands of such stories could be told. While the official leadership was lethargic, if not worse, the crisis drew from the rank and file the type that is capable of taking the initiative in a crisis and scrap conventional formalities in obedience to the law of necessity. It is types such as the writer of this article (a letter to an American friend) that will supply the British working class with leadership in the near future.—Ed.)

About the national position, you will read in the papers of what led up to the strike. So far as the calling off is concerned, I think A. J. Cook's account is correct. First, I must say that I have not given up in despair, for as one who was working inside the local Council of Action I could see a break, or should I say surrender taking place, not locally, but nationally. At the same time I hoped for the best. The response of the men was wonderful, despite the way it was conducted, or should I say misdirected, by the Trades Union Council.

It appeared to me as the Trades Union Council was forced into the position by the various executive committees in the conference held on the Saturday before the strike was declared, all unions placing power in the hands of the Trades Union Council's general council. Well, we find the general council in a position of having to make a stand, and of course, knowing the makeup of the majority of the general council, they wanted to finish it as soon as possible, not by fighting but by belly-crawling.

From the first day of receiving power they became afraid of it. They go out of their way to point out that the strike is an industrial dispute. Then, again, instead of them making up for lost time and trying to build up that machinery which is necessary to cope with the strike, they lay still, for not even the first essential thing for conducting a strike—communication—had been established. Instead of putting into operation the maxim of war, "hit hard and hit fast," they started calling out one industry and then another, with the result that the men would not wait for the executive committees or Trades Union Council, but called shop meetings and went

out, the order calling them out coming along after.

If the maxim of hit hard and hit first had been applied the first day the government would have found some way out, or would have been kicked out. The active ones in the workshops, mills, etc., had been calling for action previous to the strike.

I was working inside, and while I accuse the leaders of cowardice, I must say that I feared what would happen with the situation as it was, no attempt being made to meet it, some of the leaders belly-crawling to the government. In the face of this leadership, I could see a blood bath of the workers, with no chance of us hitting back. I feared it all, for when I enter a fight in the ring (this comrade is an amateur boxer), I have never retreated from the moment I have started, for I know that spells "finished." No doubt we will be furnished with all sorts of excuses, but for me there is one, and one only, and that is leadership.

Now for the local position. Tuesday found all transport at a standstill, docks, road and rail, not a wheel moving. Not a newspaper of any sort after Monday midnight. Reports coming in of sections not yet called upon having downed tools on their own, like my own shop walking out to a man, foremen, etc., not waiting for the call. To give you some idea of the position on the Merseyside, I will give you my own activities during that period which is a true statement of facts.

Tuesday morning saw the last of the hope, for all workers engaged on the press ceased work Monday night. This resulted in the *Daily Herald* being left at the wholesalers, it having arrived too late for delivery with local papers, also the *Trades Union Council* had closed down the *Herald* as well, after Monday night. Did you ever hear of such a policy? Because you close the bosses' mouthpiece you also close your own! Well, I made inquiries on my own, then proceeded to the Council of Action to explain the position. Finding them busy, I borrowed money from some people, and away I go and bought the whole of the *Daily Herald*, which would have laid there till the end of the strike. My task then was to get them on the streets, so I went over to the Express and

Echo (note, local papers) offices to see the newsboys.

It was now dinner time. The fact that it was a morning paper, also the *Herald*, they also looking forward to some sort of an evening paper, the boys would have none. I knew that not only our own men were thirsting for news, but that the "general public" of Lord Street, etc., also wanted some. I got six shops busy on Lord Street, who sold them as quick as they could give them out. This proved too much for the boys, who soon got on the job, with the result that not one copy remained of the 8,000.

The following day, after a deal of lobbying, members of the Council of Action decided upon a typed news bulletin. I pressed for a printed one, but they would not listen. The getting out and delivery of the bulletin was in my charge, the Council of Action appointing me on the job, they supplying a draft copy each day. What a task!—what a job! Type-writers, duplicators, etc., were in various trades union offices throughout the city. After the first issue I had them brought into one building, the Trades Council offices.

How we managed the first issue? Well, it would take pages to tell. The second issue found us going hell for leather, for we had to supply all organizations. This we did, I building up a machine for distribution which worked splendidly after the first day. After supplying the needs of the trades unions, the idea struck me of getting them on the streets, and my experience with the *Sunday Worker* came in useful, for I had the boys on the streets selling them. Within a quarter of an hour I had taken in £11 (selling them at 6 pence for 12). Of course I had done this without asking the Council of Action, for I then received a phone call telling me to stop selling the bulletins.

But on the Council of Action reading my report the following morning they endorsed my action. This I found the best way with this body, "to do a thing first and ask them after." I was not satisfied with the output, so I arranged for relays of workers for the machines, with the result that towards the end of the strike we turned out 60,000 a day for the trades unions besides supplying newsboys in town. I had also been busy on the phone

with people in the newspaper trade who I met on the *Sunday Worker* and was supplying them with 200, 300 and 400 dozen to cover the outside districts. What a job! I was getting what sleep I could on the floor in the Trades Council offices, having my food while doing some sort of work. I do wish you could have seen me with my coat off, and as I have been told since the strike, very insulting to some people.

Inside the main office I fixed up a huge notice: "There's a war on. If you are not in it, clear out." This was for those people who can talk about doing things, or who tell you what to do, or, on the other hand, want to sing praises to you on your work. Well, by selling Bulletins we cleared the cost of all paper that was used for the 60,000 that went free to the trades unions, also handed over a handsome balance of £30. Never saw home from the beginning till the end, and I was not the only one, for other fellows, seeing the lack of machinery, fitted themselves into the various jobs, such as despatch riders, etc. Fellows arrived at the Council of Action offices at all hours of the morning, in some cases wet to the skin, one of us getting "out of bed" to make the "blighter" a cup of hot tea, which no doubt proved very acceptable after being on a motor bike from London or Manchester. We are now holding the post mortem on the strike, controversy goes on briskly, and the climax will be reached at the conference of trades unions executive committees when the general council will have to give an account of its actions. I have been busy night and day in all sorts of ways. I have fought two fights in the midst of the aftermath of the strike. They were staged for the miners' relief fund, and I entered the ring on the two occasions without any training, so you will have some idea how I feel; in fact, I have been told by my doctor that I will have to take a rest. What, with my union district committee trades council, literature secretary for same, which has resulted in us setting up a depot from the trades council offices for supplying of literature to all affiliated organizations; now another job on the committee for relief for the miners, then to suggest a rest, when I see the great stand by these men.



## WITH THE STAFF

Being Things From Here and There Which Have Inspired Us to Folly or Frenzy

## A Statesman Speaks.

The president was seated in front of a Franklin stove poking up the open fire in the Coolidge farmhouse when the message containing an outline of the Clemenceau letter was carried to him from Miss Gilley's general store, to which it had been telephoned. No direct comment was forthcoming from the president. He gave no indication of his reaction for a considerable period. He would be seen occasionally thru a front window walking about the room where three years ago he was administered the oath as president. At last, following a particularly vigorous jabbing with the poker at the fire, the president straightened up, signs of cogitation began to appear between the presidential chin and forehead. Drawing up to his full height, he gave an expressive gesture of blended dignity and disdain and exclaimed—"HMP!"

## Hopeful Mr. Garvin.

J. L. Garvin is an Englishman. A capitalist scribe writes of him as "one of the greatest editors and writers of the world." This genius far surpasses our poor boobs on *THE DAILY WORKER*. So much so that we feel like quitting after reading the following link of Garvin sausage, wherein Mr. Garvin's "brilliance" in attacking Marxism is only equalled by his ability to explain the perfectly lovely situation England, is in, not under Marxism, but capitalism. He says:

## Marxism

"Marxism is the Prussianism of economics and the mere goose-steps of the mind. It is the fairy-tale corpse on the back of British labor; only by riddance of it can British labor survive."

## And Yet

"Our unparalleled debt is \$40,000,000,000, our wealth declining, our taxation prodigious, our production costs high, our competitive position difficult, our basic industries in distress, our shipyards closing, our agriculture decaying."

## WE THOUGHT SO

In his youth the Reverend Edward W. Hall, victim of the sensational New Brunswick murder, had worked on sheep ranches in Montana and Arizona; and newly discovered correspondence tends to show, it is said, that he intended to retire from the ministry and go into the sheep raising business in Mexico.—News item.

## OBJECTS TO BEING ABOLISHED.

Dear Editor:—I note that your "With the Staff" column has had no comments on Kansas City for the last few days. To help you out of this difficulty you will find the following worth while, taken from the chamber of commerce book, "Kansas City."

## LABOR SUPPLY.

American labor predominates in Kansas City, only eight per cent of the total population being foreign-born. This accounts largely for the absence of labor controversies, from which the city has been exceptionally free thruout its history.

The labor supply comes in large part from the surrounding farm communities, and has been found to be exceptionally efficient.

There are no radical or un-American groups to be found in Kansas City.

Now You Tell One

"The Russian workers and red soldiers are revolting against the Soviets and killing Communist leaders."—So say all capitalist papers.

## LAST WORDS ON EVOLUTION

By ERNEST HAECKEL

(Continued from previous issue.)

Philosophy, strictly so called, paid little or no attention to this dilemma. Absorbed almost exclusively in metaphysical and dialectical speculations, it looked with supreme contempt or indifference on the enormous progress that the empirical sciences were making.

It affected, in its character of "purely mental science," to build up the world out of its own head, and to have no need of the splendid material that was being laboriously gathered by observation and experiment. This is especially true of Germany, where Hegel's system of "absolute idealism" had secured the highest regard, particularly since it had been made obligatory as "the royal state-philosophy of Prussia"—mainly because, according to Hegel, "in the state the divine will itself and the monarchical constitution alone represent the development of reason." Hegel's abstruse metaphysics has also been greatly appreciated because it has made so thoro and consistent a use of the idea of evolution. But this pretended "evolution of reason" floated far above real nature in the pure ether of the absolute spirit, and was devoid of all the material ballast that the empirical science of the evolution of the world, the earth, and its living population, had meantime accumulated. Moreover, it is well known how Hegel himself declared, with humorous resignation, that only one of his many pupils had understood him, and this one had misunderstood him.

From the higher standpoint of general culture the difficult question forces itself on us: What is the real value of the idea of evolution in the whole realm of science? We are bound to answer that it varies considerably. The facts of the evolution of the individual, or of ontogeny, were easy to observe and grasp: the evolution of the crust of the earth and of the mountains in geology seemed to have an equally sound empirical foundation; the physical evolution of the universe seemed to be established by mathematical speculation. There was no longer any serious question of creation, in the literal sense, of the deliberate action of a personal creator, in these great provinces. But this made people cling to the idea more than ever in regard to the origin of the countless species of animals and plants, and especially the creation of man. This transcendental problem seemed to be entirely beyond the range of natural development; and the same was thought of the question of the nature and origin of the soul, the mystic entity that was appropriated by metaphysical speculation as its subject. Charles Darwin suddenly brought a clear light into this dark chaos of contradictory notions in 1859. His epoch-making work, "The Origin of Species," proved convincingly that this historical process is not a super-

natural mystery, but a physiological phenomenon; and that the preservation of improved races in the struggle for life had produced, by a natural evolution, the whole wondrous world of organic life.

Today, when evolution is almost universally recognized in biology, when thousands of anatomic and physiological works are based on it every year, the new generation can hardly form an idea of the violent resistance that was offered to Darwin's theory and the impassioned struggles it provoked. In the first place, the churches at once raised a vigorous protest; they rightly regarded their new antagonist as the deadly enemy of the legend of creation, and saw the very foundations of their creed threatened. The churches found a powerful ally in the dualistic metaphysics that still claims to represent the real "idealistic philosophy" at most universities. But most dangerous of all to the young theory was the violent resistance it met almost everywhere in its own province of empirical science. The prevailing belief in the fixity and the independent creation of the various species was much more seriously menaced by Darwin's theory than it had been by Lamarck's transformation. Lamarck had said substantially the same thing fifty years before, but had failed to convince thru the lack of effective evidence. Many scientists, some of great distinction, opposed Darwin because either they had not an adequate acquaintance with the whole field of biology, or it seemed to them that his bold speculation advanced too far from the secure base of experience.

When Darwin's work appeared in 1859, and fell like a flash of lightning on the dark world of official biology, I was engaged in a scientific expedition to Sicily and taken up with a thoro study of the "graceful radiolaria," those wonderful microscopic marine animals that surpass all other organisms in the beauty and variety of their forms. The special study of this remarkable class of animals, of which I afterwards described more than 4,000 species, after more than ten years of research, provided me with one of the solid foundation-stones of my Darwinian ideas. But when I returned from Messina to Berlin in the spring of 1860, I knew nothing as yet of Darwin's achievements. I merely heard from my friends at Berlin that a remarkable work by a crazy Englishman had attracted great attention, and that it turned upside down all previous ideas as to the origin of species. (To be continued.)

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## Farmers and Farm Legislators

By J. E. SNYDER.

THE co-operative marketing association, under various names, such as Farmers' Unions, Missouri Farm Associations, Farm Bureaus, etc., have been gradually gathering strength until now they are powerful enough to cause quite a disturbance in the government circles as each succeeding election approaches.

Each of these organizations is seeking to regulate the flow of products on the market. Heretofore they have been attempting to do it separately, but in the past two years a number of attempts have been made to form federations of the various groups. Each group has national connections but each state organization is nearly independent of the others. The corn belt association, the cotton belt, wheat and live stock belts, criss-crossing each other.

The Farm Bureau is furnishing "Farm Directors" paid for by the government, who work with the extension workers and teachers from the agriculture colleges. The farm bureau is considered by the other farm organizations as a subsidized government farm agency. They have all united recently as the "Corn Belt Association."

The farmers' unions are run by the members in theory, but in reality they are dominated by the managers and officials of the various enterprises "owned" and "controlled" by the union. The Kansas Farmers' Unions, for instance, has a bank, a creamery, a produce association, an insurance association, an auditing department, a live stock association, and a few co-operative stores and quite a number of grain elevators organized into a grain exchange at Kansas City, Mo. The officials of these institutions dominate the conventions and steer things about as much as any big business concern is steered. The membership send many "dirt farmers" as delegates who would have the power to dominate if they were trained up to that point.

The task of holding their products, and regulating the flow on the market, has been handicapped by lack of funds. Although the farmers deposit millions of dollars in the banks each year they have not done their depositing in their own bank, in Kansas City, Kansas, nor in North Dakota, where the bank is actually "owned" by the state. Of course, there is a reason and that is, that the local private bank stock holders are, in many cases, a majority of farmers, and besides that the farmer often needs money quickly and he cannot get to Kansas City, Kansas, or Bismarck, North Dakota, to do his banking business. The question of branch banks is now under discussion.

The associations have, therefore, appealed to congress for a fund to be set aside as a fund loan to farm co-

operatives, when they need it to regulate the sales of their ready products. That is the reason for the Haugen, the Tinscher and Aswell bills now before congress which is causing the western politicians to sit up nights wondering which way to jump.

The Haugen bill, recently debated in the house, has been defeated before. The government is, of course, concerned enough about the farmer vote. It is therefore, likely that a compromise will be made and the Tinscher administration bill will be merged with the Aswell bill. The Tinscher bill backed by Jardine of the agriculture department and the Aswell bill are both designed to let the farm co-operatives have money to regulate their crops, the co-operatives to stand their own losses, if any, while the Haugen bill would throw the burden of loss on the government, to be recovered by a tax on products handled. The Haugen bill might be compared, and in fact is compared, to the subsidy now in vogue in the coal industry of England.

The farm heads, that I met last year, were more in favor of the loan proposition with the co-operative marketing association allowed to handle their own affairs. This has been promoted by Mr. Yeakum of Washington, D. C., former president of the Frisco railroad who backs the Farm Magazine issued at the capital and sold to the farmer association members at 25 cents a year. He has fought government domination of farm organizations and has made alliances, many think between the farmer officials and the railroad companies, of the west, that are dependent on the "prosperity" of the farmers for keeping up the high freight rates.

The Farm Union editor in Kansas speaks of Mr. Yeakum as a high minded sacrificing rich man spending his private fortune in behalf of the farmers, while the Nebraska Farm Union editor calls him "Mr. Hoakum" and thinks he is a bunco man of big business leading the farmers' organizations into a trap.

They are likely both wrong. Mr. Yeakum is merely a business man seeking business on a more orderly scale for his railroad and would give the farmer organizations a little more in order that his enterprise might be able to exploit them to a greater advantage.

The fact seems to be that this being an age of centralized and organized industry the farmer is being forced into collective activity in marketing his products. He organizes into co-operatives and is struggling to have them function free from the domination of the big bankers. That is why the farmer is much interested in the proposition of united political action with organized labor.

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